

THE
VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

O R,

The INTERNAL STRUCTURE

A N D

The LIFE of PLANTS;

Their PARTS, and NOURISHMENT, Explained;

THEIR

CLASSES, ORDERS, GENERA, and SPECIES,
Ascertained, and Described;

In a METHOD altogether NEW:

COMPREHENDING

AN ARTIFICIAL INDEX,

A N D

A NATURAL SYSTEM.

With FIGURES of all the PLANTS Designed and Engraved by the AUTHOR.

The Whole from NATURE only.

By JOHN HILL, M. D.

V O L. XVII.

Containing PLANTS with One-leaved irregular FLOWERS.

L O N D O N:

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M.DCC.LXX.





H E R B S.

C L A S S the F O U R T E E N T H.

With Monopetalous irregular Flowers.

T R I B E the S E C O N D.

Having proper Cups to the Flowers.

F A M I L Y I.

With the Cup double.

G E N U S I.

E A S T W E E D.

M O R I N A.

Plate 1.

Character of the Genus.

The Flower Cup is split in two; the Fruit Cup is irregularly dented. Plate 1.

1. C A R L I N E E A S T W E E D.

Plate 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are deeply cut.

Morina Persica.

Pl. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Persia, a Plant equally singular and beautiful; scarce to be equalled in either of those respects. It grows to two foot high, and flowers in June. The Stalk is upright, simple, thick, and juicy; in colour a faint red tinged with a blush of a deeper crimson. The Leaves are of a fresh and fine green, dark underneath, and tipped at the points of the top with a pale or yellowish hue. The Cups are of a faint green, and the Flowers of a delicate Rose colour.

We owe the knowledge of this Plant to Tournefort. Before it flowers, 'tis almost impossible, from its aspect, to guess the Class to which it belongs: and when it flowers, it is itself not only a Genus, but fills a Family. No Plant is like it.

H E R B S.

H E R B S.

CLASS the FOURTEENTH.

TRIBE the SECOND.

FAMILY the SECOND.

Having Monopetalous irregular Flowers; in single, proper Cups.

RANGE the FIRST.

Carrying the Seeds naked in the Cup.

ORDER I.

With the Cup split into two Lips.

GENUS I.

S A G E.

S A L V I A.

Plate 2.

Character of the Genus.

The Cup is tubular, and striated; and its lower Lip has two Dents. The Flower has its upper Lip arched, and its lower broad, and cut in three. The Seeds are roundish.

Plate 2. *a b c d e*.

1. ÆGYPTIAN SAGE.

Plate 2. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are linear, rugged, and ferrated. The Flowers have Foot-stalks.

Salvia Ægyptiaca.

Fig. 1. *a b c d*.

This is a Biennial, native of Ægypt, a singular rather than a beautiful Plant. It flowers in July. It grows to fifteen inches high, with slender twiggy, branchy Stalks of a faint green. The Leaves are of a light but not unpleasant green. They are paler underneath, and have a great deal of that ruggedness common on the several kinds of Sage. The Flowers are of a greyish white; but there is an extreme prettiness in some blue dots on the under Lip; and the Antheræ are also blue.

2. CRETAN SAGE.

Plate 2. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are lanced. The Cup is formed of two distinct Films.

Salvia Cretica.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

This is an Annual, native of the Greek Islands, a Plant of very distinguished elegance and beauty. It grows to two foot high, upright, firm, and spreading at the top. The Stalk is olive coloured. The Leaves are of a fresh but not strong green. The Flowers are large, and of a celestial blue.

3. LYRATE

3. LYRATE SAGE.

Plate 3. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are harped, and sharply lanced. The upper Lip of the Flower is short.

Salvia Lyrata.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Virginia and Pennsylvania, a pretty, tho' low Plant, flowering in August. It grows to about seven inches high, with a simple and leafless Stalk. The Leaves from the Root are of a mixt green, part paler and part darker. The Stalk is greenish. The Flowers are large, and of a very pleasing tho' not deep blue; they fall quickly.

4. COMMON SAGE.

Plate 3. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are nearly oval, nurled at the edge, and obtuse. The Segments of the Cup are sharp pointed.

Salvia Officinalis.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial; originally a native of Spain, a woody Plant of very irregular growth, branchy and spreading: it rises to two foot high, and flowers from July to October. The Leaves are naturally of a greyish green, but nothing is so common as their being ting'd with purple; the Plant was named Red Sage from that circumstance: nor is this all the variation they are capable of shewing; they will be on some Plants very broad, and in others, by a permanent variety, narrow and cut into two Ears near the Base *d*; or narrow without those appendages; and the Plant in those cases lower. The Flowers are of a very strong and fine blue.

5. APPLE SAGE.

Plate 3. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are oval, but a little lanced and nurled. The Segments of the Cups are obtuse.

Salvia Pomifera.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cretan hills, a pretty Plant; not to name its accidental singularity of Apple-like swellings which rise on it from the bites of insects: it grows to a Foot and half high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a very pale greyish green. The Leaves are of a faint olive colour above, and nearly white below. The Flowers are of a very faint but exceedingly delicate blueish purple, if we can conceive the violet hue faded almost to whiteness that is the colour.

6. TRIDENTATE SAGE.

Plate 4. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Urticifolia.

The Leaves are elliptic, deep cut, and jagged again. The upper Segment of the Cup is three-pointed: the others are simple.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, a North American: it decorates the driest waste grounds in Virginia and Pennsylvania; and flowers in August. The Root Leaves form a handsome tuft; and are of a fresh fair green, brighter and smoother than those of this kind usually are; and their divisions and indentings are regular and even. The Stalk scarce rises to more than a foot high; 'tis pale, high-edged, and firm, and has few Branches; often none. The Leaves on it are paler than those from the Root, and less divided. The Flowers are numerous, large, and very handsome; their colour is a high crimson, sometimes purplish. There is a mixture of the air of Betony and Clary in this Plant: those who judge of mongrel Plants by habit, might suppose this one. Perhaps it has been originally produced, as many of the Cape Mesembryanthema, by mixture of those kinds; but 'tis now, and it has been for ages, and will be for ever, a distinct Plant.

7. AUTUMNAL SAGE.

Plate 4. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Serotina.

The Stalk is woody. The Leaves are hearted, ferrated, and downy. The Flowers are a little longer than the Cups.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the Greek Islands, a wild irregular growing Plant; strange, but of no great beauty: it rises to the height of two foot, is very branchy, and flowers late in Autumn. The Stalk is brown, and woody toward the Base, pale and whitish upwards. The Leaves are of a dull green on the upper side, and white underneath, soft to the touch, and of a very ill smell, more like that of Catmint, or the lesser Calamint, than of Sage. The Flowers are numerous, but small; their colour is a dingy purple, but not without a tinge of crimson.

8. GREEN-

THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

5

8. GREEN-HEADED SAGE.

Plate 5. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Viridis.

The Leaves are oblong, and largely nurl'd at the edges. The upper Lip of the Flower is rounded. The Cups after flowering turn back. Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the high Grounds of Persia, a very handsome Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in June. The Stalk is thick, and of a coarse green. The Leaves are of a fresh green, but with a little tinge of yellowish in it. The Flowers are large, and of a pale violet colour, and there is always to the extreme of flowering a green spike of Films rising as a spire above the Flowers; the Coma of modern Botanists.

9. CLARY SAGE.

Plate 5. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Horminum.

The Leaves are vast, obtuse, and nurl'd. The Films about and above the Flowers are vast and ruddy. Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Greece and Italy, a very large Plant, flowering in July. It grows to four foot high, robust and branchy. The Stalks are of a dull green; the Leaves are a pleasant tho' not deep green. The Flowers are of a very pale greyish purple. The spire of Films about them, and above them, is reddish.

10. SPOTTED SAGE.

Plate 5. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Sylvestris.

The Leaves are hearted and lanced, waved, and doubly ferrated. The Films are shorter than the Flowers. Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Germany, a wild Plant of the sides of corn fields and waste grounds, but very stately and handsome: it grows to two foot and a half high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is grey. The Leaves are of a dull green, spotted and blotched with brown. The Flowers are large, numerous, and of a deep fine blue; and a short crown of Films rises above them. Sometimes this and the Films about the Flowers are red; more usually they are green.

11. FOREST

11. FOREST SAGE.

Plate 6. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Nemorosa.

The Flowers have the lower Lip turned back. The Leaves are hearted, but swell in the middle, and are jagged. The Films are coloured. Fig. 1. *abcd.*

THIS is a Biennial, a wood side Plant of Germany and of Tartary : it grows to about a foot high, and flowers in August and September. The Root Leaves are of a dull green. The Stalk is pale and tender. The Leaves on it are of a fainter green than those from the Root, and they are soft underneath. The Flowers are of a pale purplish blue, very prettily vary'd with a deeper tinct.

12. SYRIAC SAGE.

Plate 6. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Syriaca.

The Leaves are rugged, heart-shaped, and ferrated. The Films are short, hearted, and sharp-pointed. The Cups are woolly. Fig. 2. *abc.*

THIS is a Biennial, an upright branchy Plant, native of Syria and other parts of the east; it grows to two foot and a half high, and flowers in June. The Stalk is pale. The Leaves are very rugged, of a faint green above, and white and woolly underneath. The Flowers are of a very pale grey, and sometimes white.

13. BLOODY SAGE.

Plate 6. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Haematodes.

The Leaves are elliptic and hearted, thick, rugged, and cottony. The Cups are harsh, with short stiff hairs. Fig. 3. *abc.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the waste grounds of Spain and Italy, a Plant of two foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a dead green ting'd with brown and crimson. The Leaves are of a coarse green stained and blotched with a bloody crimson. The Flowers are large and blue. The Root of this Plant is tuberous, unusual with these kinds.

14. MEADOW SAGE.

Plate 6. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Pratensis.

The Leaves are oblong, hearted, and deep cut. The upper ones embrace the Stalk. The Whorls have scarce any Films. The Cups are clammy.

Fig. 4. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our shadowy grounds, but not common; it grows to two foot high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is dark green. The Leaves are of a pleasant green. The Flowers are blue with a tinge of purple.

THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

7

15. SAINT DOMINGO SAGE.

Plate 7. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are hearted, obtuse, and nurlled, and lightly woolly. The Flowers have the tube slender.

Salvia Dominica.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the West Indies, a singular rather than a beautiful Plant: it grows to two foot and a half high, and flowers in August. The Stalks are pale and whitish. The Leaves are of a faint but pleasing green. The Flowers are of a purplish blue.

16. VERVAIN SAGE.

Plate 7. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are deeply waved and cut; and the Segments are serrated. The Flowers are slender in the tube, and narrow at the mouth.

Salvia Verbenaca.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, frequent in our dry pastures and waste grounds: we know it by the common name, Wild Clary: it grows to two foot, and flowers in August. The Stalk is brown. The Leaves are of a fine deep green. The Flowers are of a very beautiful blue: they have been thought like those of Lavender by the earlier Botanists; and not without some reason.

17. OBTUSE SAGE.

Plate 7. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are pinnatifid, rugged, and serrated. The spike of Flowers is obtuse. The Flowers are slender, and often abortive.

Salvia Clandestina.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Spain and Italy; a very singular and not unhandsome Plant: it grows but to seven or eight inches high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is olive-coloured. The Leaves are of a pale dead green, and very rugged. The Flowers are of a light blue.

18. ERODED SAGE.

Plate 8. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are eaten in, as it were, at the edges, and obtuse. The Filaments are twice as long as the Flower.

Salvia Pyrenaica.

Fig. 1. a b c.

This is an Annual, native of the sun-burnt parts of the Pyrenees; a very noble Plant: it grows to two foot and a half high, with an erect and regular form, and flowers in great profusion toward the end of August. The Stalk is of a dead halfwhitish olive colour. The Leaves have no more charms in colour than in form: they are of a dead pale green. The Flowers are large, and of a glorious purple.

19. WHITE SAGE.

Plate 8. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are oblong, hearted, and deeply and irregularly dented. The Filaments are of the same length with the Flower.

Salvia Disermas.

Fig. 2. a b c.

This is a Perennial, native of Syria, a strange and not unhandsome Plant: it grows to little more than a foot in height, and flowers in July. The Stalks are of a pale greyish green. The Leaves are of a whitish green; and the Flowers are white, a colour unusual in these Plants.

20. MEXICAN SAGE.

Plate 8. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are oval, small at each end, and deeply serrated.

Salvia Mexicana.

Fig. 3. a b.

This is a Perennial, native of South America, a very beautiful and noble Plant: it is common in the damp and shaded grounds of that quarter of the world, where it grows to five feet high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is greyish. The Leaves are of an extremely pale and almost whitish green. The Flowers are very large, and of a glorious blue.

21. TWO-

21. TWO-COLOURED SAGE.

Plate 9. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Indica.

The Leaves are oblong, hearted, and deeply cut: the upper ones have no Footstalks. The Whorls of Flowers are very remote. Fig. 1. *abc*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the East Indies, a tall, upright, and very beautiful Plant, flowering in August. The Stalk, which grows to four foot high, is of an olive green. The Leaves are of a strong green, a little paler on the under side. The Flowers are large, and variegated of blue and white.

22. CELESTIAL SAGE.

Plate 9. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Verticillata.

The Leaves are oblong, hearted, doubly and deeply cut. The Whorls are almost destitute of Films. The Style lies close on the lower Lip of the Flower. Fig. 2. *abcd*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the waste grounds of Germany, an upright Plant of two foot high, extremely beautiful: it flowers late in August. The Stalk is of a pale green. The Leaves are of a deep and not unpleasant green. The Flowers are of the most perfect deep sky-blue.

23. STICKY SAGE.

Plate 9. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Glutinosa.

The Leaves are hearted, arrow-headed, and sharply serrated. Fig. 3. *abc*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the South of France, a very handsome Plant of a yard high, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale and greyish. The Leaves are of a faint green. The Flowers are large, and of a very beautiful yellow.

24. CANARY

24. CANARY SAGE.

Plate 10. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Canariensis.

The Leaves are spear-headed and triangular, with a division at the base; and they are dully serrated, and obtuse.

Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Canary Islands, a tall, branchy, and very beautiful Plant: it grows to a yard high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is pale. The Leaves are of a delicate fresh green. The Flowers are of a beautiful blue.

25. SCERODONIAN SAGE.

Plate 10. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Africana.

The Leaves are broad lanced, truncated at the base, and sharp serrated.

Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the tough clays at the Cape of Good Hope; an odd and not unhandfome Plant of two foot high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a pale green with brown Films. The Leaves are of a very fair and fresh green. The Flowers are of a fine light blue.

26. GOLDEN SAGE.

Plate 10. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Aurea.

The Leaves are egg-shaped, truncated at the base, and coarsely dented.

Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Cape of Good Hope, a very noble Plant, that fringes the sides of the brooks with vegetable gold: it grows to a yard high, with a hard stem, and numerous branches; and flowers in August. The Stalk is pale. The Leaves are of a blueish green. The Flowers are large and yellow.

27. 28. CRIMSON-EDGED SAGE.

Plate 10. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Colorata.

The Leaves are elliptic, woolly, and dented. The Cups have a crimson edge.

Fig. 4. *a b c.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of the East, a very elegant Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale. The Leaves are of a whitish green. The Flowers are large, and of a glowing purple; they are sometimes yellow: and the Plant has been accounted a different Species, but, I think, erroneously.

29. WEDGY

29. WEDGY SAGE.

Plate 11. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are wedged, but somewhat oval; and dented sharply. The Stalk is woody.

Salvia Paniculata.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Africa; a spreading Plant with woody tho' weak Stalks: it forms a little Bush of eight or ten inches high, and spreads its broad head of little Flowers upon the burning sands, in June. The Stalks are of a pale brown; when much exposed to the fierce sun they will be ruddy. The Leaves are of a fresh and lively green, beyond what such a situation promises. The Flowers are of an exceeding pale greyish blue.

30. ACETABULATE SAGE.

Plate 11. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Cups are broad like faucers, and are hairy. The Stalks are woody; and the Leaves are elliptic and dented.

Salvia Acetabulosa.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, a weak and straggling Plant, singular, tho' of no great elegance, a native of the East, flowering in August. The Stalk is woody at the base, and brown. The younger Shoots are of a pale green. The Leaves are of a bright green on the upper side, and whitish underneath. The Flowers are white, and of no great beauty; but their broad brown Cups command attention.

31. PRICKLY SAGE.

Plate 11. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Films are oblong, hearted, and hollow. The Cups are prickly. The Leaves are oblong, broad, and nurlled.

Salvia Ægyptiaca.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of Ægypt, a straggling bushy Plant of fifteen inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a pale brown ting'd with red. The Leaves are of a strong green. The Films are yellowish or brownish with a mixture of green. The Flowers are white. This is the Syrian Clary of the earlier Writers.

32. ORVALE SAGE.

Plate 11. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are hearted, rugged, harsh, and ferrated. The Films are hollowed, long and coloured; and sharp-pointed.

Salvia Sclarea.

Fig. 4. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, a large Plant, native of the East, and of the warmer parts of Europe; it grows to four foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of an olive brown. The Leaves are of a dead green and clammy. The Films are ting'd with brown; and the Flowers are of a pale greyish blue.

33. BUCKSHORN SAGE.

Plate 12. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Ceratophylla.

The Leaves are jagged and cut, with parts like Stags horns; they are rugged and downy. The upper whorls are barren.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Persia, a very singular and very beautiful Plant; it grows to near a yard high, and flowers in June. The Stalk is of a pale olive colour, and covered with a downy matter that makes it almost white. The Leaves are of a pale green, covered in the same manner with a kind of white cotton; and their disposition as well as form strike the eye with a pleasing astonishment. The Flowers are of a very beautiful Lilac colour; but with a higher tinge of the crimson.

34. MULLEIN SAGE.

Plate 12. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Æthiopis.

The Leaves are broad, oblong, and eroded at the edges; and they are covered with a kind of long wool. The Films end in Thorns. The Flower opens but very little.

Fig. 2. *a b c d.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the high grounds of Greece and Africa, a Plant of two foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is covered utterly with Leaves: these would shew themselves of a greyish green, but that a long kind of wool encompasses them every way. The old Writers have described the Plant with wonder; and they had cause. The Leaves of our White Mullein have been supposed to carry some resemblance of these; but 'tis a very faint one. The Flowers are of a bright and lively crimson, and they are particular in keeping shut. In very dry places the woolly matter of the Stalks in a manner buries them; but where the Plant thrives better they shew themselves much larger and distinct; and 'tis then the whole is seen in its true elegance.

35. WINGED

35. WINGED SAGE.

Plate 13. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are winged. The Lobes are curled, and the end one is large.

Salvia Pinnata.

Fig. 1. *ab*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Arabia, a Plant of the most striking form, and of great beauty : it grows to two foot and a half high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is green ting'd with a ruddy brown. The Leaves are of a fresh and pleasing green. The Flowers are numerous, large, and of a glowing purple, with broad Films beneath the several whorls, of a high scarlet.

36. SILVER SAGE.

Plate 13. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are spear-shaped and angulated, and woolly. The Films are hollowed, and the upper whorls are barren.

Salvia Argentea.

Fig. 2. *abc*.

THIS is an Annual, native of the Greek islands, a singular white Plant of two foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a pale green, and woolly. The Leaves would be of a yellowish green, but are deeply covered with a long silvery down. The Flowers are numerous, and of a delicate tho' not deep purple. There are none in the places of the upper whorls, and few as they descend. We see in many of the Sages a Crown or Coma destitute entirely of Flowers : and here Nature has given us the gradation to that structure : nothing is done by leaps, but all by gradual advances.

37. UNDULATED SAGE.

Plate 13. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are pinnatifid, waved, rugged, and hairy. The Stalk is branchy.

Salvia Ceratophylloides.

Fig. 3. *abc*.

THIS is an Annual, native of the waste grounds of Ægypt, a branchy Plant of two foot or more in height, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale with brown Films at the joints. The Leaves are of a greyish green. The Flowers are innumerable, and their colour is a deep purple. There is a great resemblance between this and the Buckshorn Sage; but that is vastly the finer Plant.

38. NAKED

38. NAKED SAGE.

Plate 14. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Forstkohlei.

The Leaves are oblong, deeply pinnatifid, with a large end, and have small appendages at the Base. The Stalk has scarce any Leaves. The upper Lip of the Flower is split.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East, a very delicate and conspicuous Plant; it grows to a foot and half high, and flowers in July. The Root Leaves are smooth, and of a very bright and fine green: they form a large tuft, and make a handsome appearance even the first year from Seed, tho' the Plant does not flower till the second. The Stalk is tender, of an olive green, and often lightly ting'd with brown. The two Leaves, which are all it usually has, are little more than Films, so that 'tis proper enough to call it naked. The Flowers are numerous, and of a delicate blue.

39. DROOPING SAGE.

Plate 14. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Salvia Nutans.

The Leaves are heart-shaped, irregularly notched away at the Base, and rugged. The Stalk is almost naked; and the Spikes when in Bud droop.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Russia and Tartary, a very pretty Plant of two foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is almost leafless, as in the former: but the two Leaves towards its top, which are all it commonly carries, are four times larger than those in the preceding Plant. The gradual advance of Nature throughout the great chain of all her works teaches us to judge, that these are no more than Films of a larger growth; or Leaves but just demanding that appellation. They are of a faint green, as are also the great and singular Leaves which take their origin from the Root. The Stalk is pale, and like the Leaves a little downy. The Flowers are blue: they droop while in the Bud, so that the tops of the Stalks and Branches hang; but as the Flowers grow near opening, they take the same form with the rest.

GENUS

G E N U S II.

S K U L L C A P.

S C U T E L L A R I A.

Plate 15.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is short, very slightly divided, and has a scale that lies on it at top.
The FLOWER has its upper Lip hollowed, with three slight divisions: its lower Lip is broad and nip'd.

The SEEDS are rounded; and the CUP closes like a helmet over them.

Plate 15. *abdef.*

1. O R I E N T A L S K U L L C A P.

Plate 15. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Scutellaria Orientalis.

The lower Leaves are pinnatifid; the upper are broad lanced and deep cut.
The Flowers stand square upon the Spike.

Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Africa and of Greece, a singular and very pretty little Plant: it grows to eight inches high, and flowers in June. The Stalk is of a pale greyish green. The Leaves are of a light green on the upper side, and perfectly white and hoary underneath. The Flowers are of a pale lemon colour.

2. A L P I N E S K U L L C A P.

Plate 15. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Scutellaria Alpina.

The Leaves are oval, cut deep, and nurl'd besides. The Flowers stand square in a close Spike.

Fig. 2. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Alps, a very low and little Plant, but far from wanting beauty: it scarce rises four inches from the ground; and flowers in August. The Stalk is brown. The Leaves are of a very fine fresh green. The Flowers are large, and of a very fine blue with a white lip.

3. H O P S K U L L C A P.

Plate 15. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Scutellaria Lupulina.

The Leaves are heart-shaped, gashed, and dented, sharp-pointed and smooth.
The Flowers stand thick in an angulated Spike.

Fig. 3. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia and Tartary; a low but pretty Plant, covering the rugged hills with its vast tufts of fresh fine green; and flowering innumably in August. The Stalk is ruddy at the base, and upwards of a pale green. The Leaves are of a delicate fresh green. The Flowers are rose colour.

4. CANADA SKULLCAP.

Plate 16. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are smooth, but their back rib is rugged. The Flowers grow principally on the side Shoots.

*Scutellaria Lateriflora.*Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of North America, a Plant that grows by the ditch sides to a foot and half high, and flowers in July and August. The Stalk is pale. The Leaves are of a fresh green on the upper side, and white underneath. The Flowers are blue.

5. HOODED SKULLCAP.

Plate 16. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are broad lanced, and a little hearted. The Flowers grow in their bosoms.

*Scutellaria Galericulata.*Fig. 2. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our ditch sides and wet grounds, a pretty looking Plant of ten inches high, flowering in July. The Stalks are of a dull and brownish green. The Leaves are of a strong, but not pleasing green. The Flowers are blue.

6. SPEAR-HEADED SKULLCAP.

Plate 16. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The lower Leaves are spear-headed; the upper arrowed; and all undivided.

*Scutellaria Hastifolia.*Fig. 3. *ab.*

THIS is a Biennial, a little Swedish Plant, common about their ditch sides: it grows to five inches high, and flowers in August. The Stalk and Leaves are of one dull dead green. The Flowers are of a light crimson.

7. PETTY SKULLCAP.

Plate 16. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are egg-shaped, a little hearted, and dented toward the base. The Flowers grow in their bosoms.

*Scutellaria Minor.*Fig. 4. *abc.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of our ditches, an obscure little Plant, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a pale green, brown toward the base. The Leaves are of a faint, but coarse green. The Flowers are pale red.

8. NETTLE

8. NETTLE SKULLCAP.

Plate 17. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Scutellaria Integrifolia.

The Leaves are egg-shaped, and have no Footstalks: the lower ones are slightly ferrated; the upper scarce at all.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Canada and Virginia, a coarse-looking Plant of a foot and half high, flowering late in August. The Stalk is of a dull green, palest below. The Leaves are of a faint unpleasant green. The Flowers are blue.

9. HYSSOP SKULLCAP.

Plate 17. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Scutellaria Hyssopifolia.

The Leaves are linear and undivided.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, a Plant of a foot or more in height, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a dead green, usually tinged with brown. The Leaves are of a faint, pale green. The Flowers are blue; sometimes they are found of a pale red.

10. HAVANNAH SKULLCAP.

Plate 17. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Scutellaria Havanaensis.

The Leaves are hearted and oval, and are curled. The Flowers grow in their bosoms, and have both Lips rip'd in three.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of South America; a little obscure Plant of scarce five inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk leans on the ground, and is scarce more than five inches long; the colour, a dead green. The Leaves are of a fresh green, tinged sometimes with brown. The Flowers are red.

11. STREAMY

11. STREAMY SKULLCAP.

Plate 18. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Scutellaria Peregrina.

The Leaves are egg-shaped, and lightly hearted. The Flowers hang all on one side of their long Spikes.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the southern parts of Europe, a very singular and pretty Plant, that hangs about the wood sides, as the Wood Sage with us, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a bright green tinged with brown. The Leaves are of a fresh and pleasant green. The Flowers are large, numerous, and of a delicate crimson; they are handsome in themselves; and their singular way of hanging on one side, gives them also a great deal of prettiness.

12. TILY SKULLCAP.

Plate 18. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Scutellaria Alpina.

The Leaves are oval and nurlled. The Spikes are thick set with Flowers; and they rise like tiles over one another.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the Alps, where it gives a grace to the roughest places for two months successively: it grows to a foot and half high, and flowers from June till August. The Stalk is brown. The Leaves are of a faint, but not unpleasant green. The Flowers are crimson.

13. INDIAN NURLY SKULLCAP.

Plate 19. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Scutellaria Indica.

The Leaves are oval, nurlled, and placed on footstalks; and the Spikes are naked.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of China; a pretty Plant of about a foot high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a deep olive-colour. The Leaves are of a pale, but pleasing green. The Flowers are white.

14. GIANT SKULLCAP.

Plate 19. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Scutellaria Altissima.

The Leaves are hearted, oblong, and without Footstalks, and are sharp-pointed, and serrated. The Spikes are almost naked.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Greek Islands; a Plant of a yard high, flowering in August: very upright and beautiful. The Stalk is of a dull green. The Leaves are of a bright pleasing green. The Flowers are of a light purple.

15. CRETAN SKULLCAP.

Plate 19. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Scutellaria Crética.

The Leaves are a little downy, hearted, obtuse, and obtusely ferrated. The
 Spikes have narrow films under the Flowers.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Crete; a Plant of a foot and a half high, flowering in
 July. The Stalk is of a coarse green. The Leaves are of a dull, but strong green. The
 Flowers are pale purple.

NEW

NEW SPECIES.

13. HAIRY SKULLCAP.

Plate 20.

Character of the Species:

Scutellaria Pilosa.

The Leaves are egg-shaped; truncated at the base, and rudely dented at the edge. The Flowers, their Cups, and the Flower-stalks, are lightly hairy.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, frequent in the half-shaded swamps, and moors in Canada; and is elsewhere scattered, though less plentifully, over North America: a Plant so singular, that though of no conspicuous beauty, no one passes it by unnoticed.

IT grows to two foot high; scattering its numerous branches every way, wildly and obliquely. The Stalks are brittle, and a little squared; and filled with a white tough pith: they are of a faint green, tinged toward the base with brown, and palest toward the top; from their light hairy covering.

THE Leaves are smooth, thin, and tough; of a dull green above, and much paler underneath; with thick, large, and not numerous veins; and they stand on hollowed Foot-stalks.

THE Flowers have short Stalks of a ruddy brown; but paler as the Plant grows more shaded. The Flowers are of a purple tinged with crimson, and softened by a short and downy coat of exceedingly fine white hairs. Their Cups enlarge as the Seeds grow toward ripeness; and the Scale, which covers all, grows first brown, then ruddy, and at last pale and whitish: this shews the Seeds are ripe. They are roundish, a little rough, and of a reddish brown: they ripen in September.

THE Plant was first raised in Europe in the year 1766, in the exotic ground of the gardens of her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales at Kew.

IT flourishes with us as if native of our climate. It delights in a rich earth, moist at bottom ; and loves a little shade.

It is without smell ; but its taste is a pleasant bitter ; and its virtue purgative.

GENUS

G E N U S IV.

T H Y M E.

T H Y M U S.

Plate 21.

Character of the Genus.

The mouth of the CUP is filled by a beard of firm hairs.

The FLOWER has its upper Lip erect; the under expanded.

The SEEDS are small and round.

Plate 21. *abcd*.

1. G A R D E N T H Y M E.

Plate 21. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Stalk is upright. The Leaves are oval and turned down. The Flowers stand in a tufty spike.

Thymus Vulgaris.

Fig. 1. *abc*.

THIS is a Perennial, a Weed in the South of France, and on the barren hills of Spain, and common in our gardens for the uses of the kitchen: it grows to six inches high, and flowers in June. The Stalk is hard and brown. The Leaves are of a dull dead green. The Flowers are pale crimson.

2. M O T H E R O F T H Y M E.

Plate 21. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Stalk creeps. The Leaves are oval, flat, and eye-lashed at the base. The Flowers grow in tufts.

Thymus Serpyllum.

Fig. 2. *abc*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our heaths and high dry grounds; a very pretty fragrant little Plant, that flowers in June. The Stalks are brown toward the base, and of a good green upwards. The Leaves are of a fresh and fine green; and the Flowers are very numerous, and of a bright crimson.

Few things have greater virtue than this Plant, in nervous and hypochondriacal cases. Our grandfathers called it the Melancholy Man's Jewel.

3. L I N E A R T H Y M E.

Plate 21. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are linear and eye-lashed at the base. The Stalk is upright; and the Flowers are spiked.

Thymus Zygis.

Fig. 3. *abc*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain, a very pretty Plant of seven or eight inches high, flowering in July. The Stalks are upright, green and firm. The Leaves are of a fine fresh green; and the Flowers are of a bright purple.

4. B A S I L

4. BASIL THYME.

Plate 22. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Stalk is upright, with a few Branches. The Leaves are lanced, sharp-pointed, ferrated and hairy.

Thymus Acinos;

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of our road sides on high and barren grounds; an upright little Plant of eight or nine inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale brown; the young Shoots are olive-coloured. The Leaves are of a light green; and the Flowers pale red.

5. ALPINE THYME.

Plate 22. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are obtuse, hollowed, and slightly ferrated. The Flowers stand in whorls, six in each whorl.

Thymus Alpinus.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of the mountains of Switzerland and Germany; a very pretty Plant of ten inches high, upright, of regular growth, and flowering in August. The Stalk is of an olive-green tinged at the joints with brown. The Leaves are of a very fine fresh and beautiful green, and the Flowers are rose-coloured.

6. PIPERELL THYME.

Plate 22. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are oval, obtuse, undivided, smooth, and high-ribbed. The Flowers stand in a close tuft.

Thymus Piperella.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, a very pretty little upright Plant, flowering in July: it grows to eight inches high. The Stalk is olive-coloured. The Leaves are of a deep shining green on the upper side, and pale underneath. The Flowers are of a delicate rich crimson, sometimes white.

7. HEADY

7. HEADY THYME.

Plate 23. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Flowers stand in large oval scaly heads, with oblong entire Films. The Leaves are lanced.

Thymus Cephalotus.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, an upright hard and branchy, tho' small, Plant: it grows on the dry hills of Portugal and Italy, and flowers in July and August: it scarce rises to ten inches high. The Stalk is of a dull and dusky green. The Leaves are of a heavy green. The Flowers are crimson, and their regular disposition among the pale Films of the Head, gives them an air of more than usual prettiness.

8. VILLOUS THYME.

Plate 23. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Flowers stand in oblong heads, with jagged Films. The Leaves are linear and hairy.

Thymus Villosus.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS also is a Perennial, common on high and dry grounds in the Southern parts of Europe: it grows to a foot or more in height: an upright very handsome Plant, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a pale olive colour, hard and firm. The Leaves are of a light pleasing greyish green. The Flowers are purple, very handsome, and well clustered.

9. GOATS THYME.

Plate 23. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Flowers surround the Stalks in whorls. The Stem is woody; and the Leaves are sharp-pointed and harsh.

Thymus Trago Origanum.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Crete; a Plant of no great beauty, but that covers ground where little else would grow; the highest and the poorest: it rises to about a foot in height, and flowers in August. The Stem is woody, rugged, and of a coarse brown. The Leaves are of a fresh green; and the young Shoots have the same colour. The Flowers are of a light and delicate crimson, the colour of our best Roses.

GENUS IV.

BASIL.

OCYMU M.

Plate 24.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is short: its upper Lip is rounded, and its under cut in four.

The FLOWER turns back. One Lip is entire, the other is cut in four.

The SEEDS are elliptic.

Plate 24. *a b c d e*.

1. EGG BASIL.

Plate 24. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are egg-shaped and obtusely dented. The Stalk is divided into many Branches.

*Ocymum Thyrsiflorum.*Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East Indies, a wild and straggling Plant, of no beauty; and, tho' of an aromatic Genus, itself, offensive to the smell. It grows to two foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a dull green stained with a little red. The Leaves are of a strong but not a pleasing green: and they and the tops have, when bruised, the smell of Rue. The Flowers have the upper Lip ting'd with crimson, and the lower white.

2. MONKS BASIL.

Plate 24. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves have Footstalks; they are elliptic, sharp-dented, and eye-lash'd.

*Ocymum Monachorum.*Fig. 2. *a b c*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Italy, a Plant of a Foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a pale green ting'd with brown. The Leaves are of a pale blue green, and have a few firm hairs at their edges. The Flowers are of a mixed white and crimson: the upper Lip is white, the under red; and the Films and Cups are ting'd with a dull purple, which adds a grace to the Plant.

3. LONG-STALKED BASIL.

Plate 24. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are broad lanced, and have very long Footstalks: the Stem is woody; and the Flowers stand in slender spikes.

*Ocymum Gratissimum.*Fig. 3. *a b c*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Asia, a Plant whose enchanting smell atones sufficiently for its want of beauty: it grows to fifteen inches high, and flowers in July. The Stem is hard and brown. The young Shoots are of a pale green. The Leaves are of a fresh and pleasing green. The Flowers are white.

4. NURLY

4. NURLY BASIL.

Plate 25. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Ocymum Album.

The Leaves are oval, obtuse, and lightly notched. The Flowers are disposed in whorls, at very small distances, and are nurl'd at the ends. Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of Java; a low Plant, of no beauty: it rises but to ten inches high with a weak Stem, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a sea green; the Leaves fleshy and hollowed, and their colour is a coarse blueish green. The Flowers are large and white, and above them rises a brown spire of Films, a Coma, as in the Sages of several Species, but without their beauty.

5. CLOVE BASIL.

Plate 25. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Ocymum Basilicum.

The Leaves are oval, with a few dents. The Cups are eye-lash'd. Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of Persia, of no great beauty; but distinguished greatly by its aromatic flavour; it is a tender juicy Plant of a foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a coarse green ting'd with brown. The Leaves are of a delicate glossy green, smooth and handsome. The Flowers are white.

THE luxury of culture curls and raises up the Leaves in bubbles, stains them with brown, and carries up the Plant to twice the size of Nature.

6. PETTY BASIL.

Plate 25. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Ocymum Minimum.

The Leaves are oval, and undivided at the edges. The Stalk is branchy.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is an Annual, native of Ceylon; a wonderfully branchy little Plant, but, except for this oddity in its manner of growing, of no beauty. It scarce rises to eight inches, often not half so high. The Stalks are pale green tinged with brown. The Leaves are of a fresh and pleasing green; only the lower ones are often brown like the Stalk. The Flowers are white.

7. PURPLE

7. PURPLE BASIL.

Plate 26. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Ocimum Sanctum.

The Stalk is hairy and harsh. The Leaves are oval, waved, and serrated.
The Films beneath the Flowers are heart-shaped.

Fig. 1. a b c.

This is an Annual, native of the richest grounds of the East Indies; a Plant which, tho' a Basil, has scarce any smell; but Nature has abundantly compensated for that defect by its beauty. It grows to a foot and a half high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is purple, with long and thick white hairs. The Leaves are of a pleasing tho' not bright green; and their whole Footstalks, and all their principal Veins, are tinged with a bloody crimson. The Flowers are of a heavy crimson: some of the less beautiful of our Roses have that colour.

8. AMERICAN BASIL.

Plate 26. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Ocimum Americanum.

The Leaves are lanced, lightly serrated, and very sharp-pointed. The Stalk is tender; and the Spikes are loose.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of America, an upright delicate Plant, that flowers in August. The Stalk is of a pale green, rugged, and swollen at the joints. The Leaves are of a light blueish green. The Flowers are white. The Indian Basils are fragrant all day long, except the few that utterly want this quality. This sends out its light odour only in the evening: most Plants are sweetest at that time; but this is scarce scented at any other.

9. THIN-

9. THIN-SPIKED BASIL.

Plate 27. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are elliptic, serrated; and smooth. The Spikes are thin; and the Films under the Flowers are hearted, hollowed, and turned back.

Ocimum Tenuiflorum.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Malabar; an exceedingly pretty, and very fragrant, Plant: it grows to two foot high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is ting'd with brown. The young Shoots are of a dead green. The Leaves are of a fine strong green. The Flowers are of a pale crimson; and the Films beneath them are of a brownish red.

THIS is one of those Plants which, tho' Perennial in its native climate, becomes an Annual here. The Flowers are sometimes abortive, usually very small; but under more favourable circumstances they grow somewhat larger.

10. MINT BASIL.

Plate 27. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are linear; wide notched, and very sharp-pointed.

Ocimum Menthoides.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Ceylon, a pretty delicate Plant of a Foot high, or a little more, flowering in August. The Stalk is of an olive green, tender, weak, thin, and toward the Base ting'd with brown. The Leaves are of a light but unpleasant green, with a cast of grey in it. The Flowers are rose-coloured. This is most fragrant after sun-set. Its resemblance to Mint is so great, that Ray, excellent beyond most men in the distinctions of Plants, took it for a Species of that Genus, and named it *Mentha Zeylanica*. A dry'd specimen, which probably was all he saw, might lead any one to think it such.

11. MARJORAM BASIL.

Plate 27. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The lower Lip of the Flowers is hooked; and their Footstalks are branchy. The Leaves are broad, lanced, and dented.

Ocimum Scutellaroides.

Fig. 3. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Amboyna, a very pretty Plant of a foot high or more: it grows erect with few Branches, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a deep green ting'd with brown. The Leaves are of a fine fresh green. The Flowers are blueish. There is something strange in this Plant; it seems the intermediate link by which in the regulated æconomy of Nature, the Basil and the Sculcap Genus, are united. Rumphius, to whom we owe our knowledge of this Plant, called it a Marjoram. Assuredly it has its differences from Basil.

G E N U S V.

S E L F H E A L.

P R U N E L L A.

Plate 28.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is short, and irregularly divided.

The FLOWER has its Tube short ; its upper Lip is hooked, and the under cut in three ; the middle Segment is longest.

The SEEDS are oval and short.

Plate 28. *a b c d e*.

1. O V A L S E L F H E A L.

Plate 28. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves have Footstalks ; and they are all oval.

Prunella Vulgaris.Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, a little, but not unhandsome, way side Plant, common with us every where : it grows to six inches high, and flowers in June. The Stalk is of a dull green, ting'd with brown. The Leaves are of a strong, but coarse, green. The Flowers are numerous, and of a very beautiful purple.

DIFFERENT soils give an air of difference to this Plant ; but it is not real. In Devonshire 'tis common to see it with rose-coloured Flowers : in the Isle of Ely I have seen them white ; and in some rich grounds there the Leaves are deeply serrated, and the Flowers thrice as big as usual.

IT has the credit of an Herb of virtue, a Febrifuge and a Vulnerary : but Chemistry has banished natural Medicines.

2. J A G G E D S E L F H E A L.

Plate 28. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The lower Leaves are oblong and entire ; the upper are jagged down to the Stalk.

Prunella Laciniata.Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany, a Plant of six inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a brownish green. The Leaves are of a strong and pleasing green. The Flowers are of a blueish purple. What I have named of the Isle of Ely deep serrated Self-heal, leads me to think this but a permanent variety of the preceding ; not an absolute Species.

3. E Y E - L A S H ' D S E L F H E A L.

Plate 28. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are narrow, lanced, and eye-lash'd ; and they have scarce any Footstalks.

Prunella Hyssopifolia.Fig. 3. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the South of France, a very pretty Plant of six or eight inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a fresh green covered lightly with white hairs, and toward the bottom ting'd with brown. The Leaves are of a faint green, often yellowish. The Flowers are of a bright blue.

G E N U S

G E N U S VI.

L O N G T H R E A D.

T R I C H O S T E M A.

Plate 29.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is unequally divided, with slight dents.

The FLOWER has a very short Tube; the upper Lip is hooked; the lower cut in three, with the middle Segment longest.

The SEEDS are round.

Plate 29. *abcd.*

1. O B T U S E L O N G T H R E A D.

Plate 29. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Trichostema Dichotoma.

The Leaves are egg-shaped. The Filaments hang far out of the Flower.

Fig. 1. *ab.*

THIS is an Annual, native of North America; an odd, but not conspicuously beautiful Plant: it grows to a foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a dull dead green ting'd with brown. The Leaves are of a coarse deep and somewhat blueish green. The Flowers are blue.

2. L A N C E D L O N G T H R E A D.

Plate 29. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Trichostema Brachiata.

The Leaves are lanced; and the Filaments are no longer than the Flowers.

Fig. 2. *ab.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Pennsylvania, a Plant of a foot high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a pale yellowish green ting'd with brown. The Leaves are of a light and somewhat yellowish green. The Flowers are blue.

THESE two Plants perfectly agreeing in their real Generic Characters, and not at all in the length of their Filaments, shews us how slow we should be in establishing the names of Genera. *Trichostema* has reference but to one of them.

G E N U S

GENUS VII.

DRAGON'S HEAD.

DRACOCEPHALUM.

Plate 30.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is tubular and short, with small lanced dents.

The FLOWER is swollen at the mouth: its upper Lip is hollow, the lower cut in three, with the middle one hanging down.

The SEEDS are oval and ridged.

Plate 30. *abcde*.

1. VIRGINIAN DRAGON'S HEAD.

Plate 30. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Dracocephalum Virginianum.

The Leaves are lanced and serrated. The Flowers grow in a loose spike.

Fig. 1. *ab*.

THIS is a Perennial; a very beautiful Plant, native of Virginia and Carolina: it grows to two foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a deep and dusky green. The Leaves are of a bright beautiful glossy green. The Flowers are crimson. The beauty of their colour, and trim regularity of their disposition, are very pleasing.

2. BALM OF GILEAD DRAGON'S HEAD.

Plate 30. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Dracocephalum Canariense.The Leaves grow by threes; and the Flowers stand in a close spike. Fig. 2. *ab*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of America, and, as 'tis said, of the Canary Islands; a Plant more distinguished by its fragrance than its beauty: it grows in a straggling way to two foot and a half high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a dull greyish green. The Leaves are of a dead, and not pleasing, green. The Flowers are crimson. The Scent of this Plant is peculiar: some have compared it to Camphire; some to Turpentine; and others to Balm of Gilead: but it resembles none of them: it is peculiar.

3. LOBATED DRAGON'S HEAD.

Plate 30. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Dracocephalum Pinnatum.

The Leaves are hearted, and cut into winglike lobes. The Flowers grow in a short spike.

Fig. 3. *ab*.

THIS is a Siberian, a Perennial, very singular, but of no great beauty: it grows to two foot long, and flowers in Autumn. The Stem is woody; the Shoots are weak, and of a coarse green. The Leaves are of a strong, but not pleasing, green. The Flowers are of a dull crimson. The Style is protruded from them to a considerable length, and gives a particular aspect to the Plant.

4. OPEN

4. OPEN DRAGON'S HEAD.

Plate 31. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Dracocephalum Peregrinum.

The Leaves are broad lanced, and deeply notched. The Films are narrow, lanced, and dented. The Spike is loose and whorly. Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the hard, dry, hilly grounds of Siberia and Tartary; an odd rather than a beautiful Plant: it grows to two foot high, or something more, and flowers late in Autumn.

THE Stalk is of a coarse dull green. The Leaves are of a strong unpleasant green. The Flowers are of a delicate crimson.

5. AUSTRIAN DRAGON'S HEAD.

Plate 31. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Dracocephalum Austriacum.

The Leaves are linear, and split in three, and sharp at the points. The Films are linear and prickly: the Flowers stand in a close spike. Fig. 2. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Germany and Italy; long respected for its prettiness, tho' under a different name: it grows to ten inches high, a rough branchy straggling Plant, flowering in July.

THE Stalk is tinged with brown; and the Leaves are of a coarse dull green; but the Flowers make great amends; they are large, numerous, and wonderfully beautiful, blue on the outside, white within, and clustered with red scales.

THE three pointed Leaves of this Species led the earlier Writers to call it a *Chamæpitys*; and something in the figure of the Flower induced those of a later time to look upon it as a *Hyssop*: but it is justly placed by the latest and most accurate here.

6. RUYSCHIAN DRAGON'S HEAD.

Plate 31. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Dracocephalum Ruyfchiana.

The Leaves are narrow and undivided. The Films are lanced and simple. The Flowers stand in an open spike. Fig. 3. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia, and of the North of Europe; a very pretty Plant of two foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is tinged with a chefnut brown. The Leaves are of a dull dead blueish green. The Flowers are large, and of a violet blue.

THIS Plant perplexed the somewhat earlier Botanists, not less than the former. Rivinus seemed disposed to make it a bastard *Chamæpitys*; and Morison would have it a *Prunella*. We see how much this Genus was wanted.

7. SIBERIAN DRAGON'S HEAD.

Plate 32. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Dracocephalum Sibiricum.

The Leaves are heart-shaped, and sharply dented. The Footstalks support each two Flowers; and they all hang on one side of the Stalk. Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia; a very singular and very pretty Plant: it grows to about a foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is simple and weak; its colour a dead green ting'd with a ruddy brown. The Leaves are of a fine glossy and strong green. The Flowers are of a very beautiful blue, and their disposition adds to their singularity.

IT is not well to name this from its country; for more of this Genus are also natives there: but 'tis in possession of the term Siberian; and against Reason we must sometimes obey Custom.

8. NOBLE DRAGON'S HEAD.

Plate 32. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Dracocephalum Grandiflorum.

The Leaves are oval, and deep nurled. The Films are lanced, and undivided. The Flowers are placed in spiky whorls. Fig. 2. *abc.*

THIS is an Annual, a Weed in the cultivated grounds of Siberia, but one that exceeds most garden Flowers in dignity and beauty: it grows to two foot and a half high, with a firm upright stalk, and flowers in August. The Stalk and Leaves are destitute of beauty; their colour is a dead deep green; nor is there any thing in their shape particular or pleasing; but the Flowers are numerous, vast, and of a blue scarce equalled by any thing.

9. MOLDAVIC DRAGON'S HEAD.

Plate 32. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Dracocephalum Moldavica.

The Leaves are oval, and deep ferrated. The Films are dented, and have five points. The Flowers stand in whorls. Fig. 3. *abc.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the place whence it has its name; but not of Moldavia alone, but of all the adjacent countries: it grows to two foot and a half high, a wild, bushy, spreading Plant, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a dead green: the colour of the Leaves is strong and deep, but not unpleasant. The Flowers are numerous and delicate; their colour is a violet blue, with somewhat more of the purple tinge.

10. DOWNY DRAGON'S HEAD.

Plate 33. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Dracocephalum Canescens.

The Leaves are oblong, nurlled, and lightly downy. The Films are oblong, with prickly dents. The Flowers stand in whorls. Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is an Annual, a Weed in the Greek Islands: it grows in a rude way to a foot and half high, and flowers in June. The Stalk is weak, branchy, and of a dull grey green. The Leaves are of a dead green, and soft. The Flowers are handsome; they are large, and of a light purplish blue.

11. SHIELDED DRAGON'S HEAD.

Plate 33. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Dracocephalum Peltatum.

The Leaves are linear. The Films are rounded, convex, and eye-lashed. The Flowers stand in whorls. Fig. 2. *abc.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Greece and Ægypt; an obscure Plant of about a foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale, weak and branchy. The Leaves are of a faint green. The Flowers are of a light blue, small but numerous.

12. HANGING DRAGON'S HEAD.

Plate 33. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Dracocephalum Nutans.

The Leaves are elliptic and nurlled. The Films are oval and undivided. The Flowers hang in whorls. Fig. 3. *abc.*

THIS is an Annual, native of the better grounds in Siberia; a very odd Plant, flowering at the latter end of Summer. The Stalk is branched, and a foot or more in height. The Leaves are of a bright green. The Flowers are of a clear and very fine blue, and they hang most singularly.

13. BETONIC DRAGON'S HEAD.

Plate 33. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Dracocephalum Thymiflorum.

The Leaves are oblong, and a little hearted and nurlled. The Films are oblong and undivided. The Flowers are short. Fig. 4. *abc.*

THIS is an Annual, native of Siberia, a poor Weed of the foot-paths; it grows to ten inches high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is tinged with brown. The Leaves are of a pale green, but in form very like our Betony Leaves. The Flowers are of a pale blue, small, and of little beauty.

GENUS

Character of the Genus.

The head of the CUPS and FLOWERS is oblong and squared.

The CUP is elliptic and irregularly dented.

The FLOWER has its upper Lip erect and nip'd; the lower cut into three equal segments.

Plate 34. *abcde*.

1. ÆGYPTIAN ORIGANY.

Plate 34. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Origanum Ægyptiacum.

The Leaves are broad lanced, downy and thick: the Spikes are naked.

Fig. 1. *abc*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Ægypt, a very beautiful Plant: it grows to fifteen inches high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is white: the Leaves are of an extreme pale whitish green, soft and thick. The Flowers are of a very beautiful pale rose colour: they want the scaly head common to the Origanys; but the Plant is truly of that Genus, tho' so far defective in its form.

2. CRETAN ORIGANY.

Plate 34. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Origanum Dictamnus.

The lower Leaves are round and woolly; the upper longer, and less covered. The heads droop.

Fig. 2. *abc*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Mount Ida, and long known and long celebrated under the name of Dictamnus Creticus, and Dittany of Crete: but just distinctions place it now with the Origanums. It is a very beautiful as well as singular Plant: it grows to ten inches high, and flowers in August. The Leaves are of a whitish green. The Stalks are of a grey green naturally, but often tinged with brown. The Flowers are small, and of a very pale crimson; but the ruddy heads which hold them are conspicuous and elegant.

3. SIPYLÆAN ORIGANY.

Plate 34. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Origanum Sipylæum.

The Leaves are hearted and smooth: the Spikes droop.

Fig. 3. *abc*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the mountains in Phrygia, whence it has its name: It is a very beautiful Plant, of fifteen inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a fresh green, unless tinged by the sun with brown. The Leaves are of a beautiful fresh and full green. The Flowers are rose coloured, and the heads of a ruddy brown. This, like the preceding, was called a Dittany, before the exactness of the modern distinctions.

4. CRETAN

4. FAIR ORIGANY.

Plate 35. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Spikes are cluster'd, oblong, edged, and upright. The Films between them are membranous, and of twice the length of the Cups. *Fig. 1. a b c.*

Origanum Creticum.

THIS is a Biennial, a very beautiful Plant, native of the East and of the South of Europe. It grows to more than a foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is slender, hard, brown toward the base, and of a pale green upwards: the Leaves are of a fresh green, smooth, only the ribs are rugged. The Flowers are pale red.

5. SMYRNA ORIGANY.

Plate 35. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are sharp-pointed, oval, and serrated. The Spikes are cluster'd at the tops of the Stalks in a kind of umbells. *Fig. 2. a b.*

Origanum Smyræum.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Africa, and the East; a Plant of a foot high, flowering in July. The Stalks are pale. The Leaves are of a faint green. The Flowers are white.

6. HERACLEOTIC ORIGANY.

Plate 35. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Spikes are long; they have Footstalks, and they stand in umbrella'd clusters. The Films are as long as the Flower. *Fig. 3. a b c.*

Origanum Heracleoticum.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Greece and Italy; a Plant of ten inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a dull green ting'd with brown. The Leaves are of a dead green. The Flowers very pale crimson; and sometimes white.

7. COMMON ORIGANY.

Plate 35. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

The Spikes are short, and cluster'd together in a rounded head. The Films are oval, and longer than the Flowers. *Fig. 4. a b c.*

Origanum Anglicum.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our high dry grounds, a very handsome Plant of a foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a ruddy brown. The Leaves are of a coarse green. The Flowers are crimson, a strong fine colour.

8. ONITE ORIGANY.

Plate 36. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Spikes are oblong and hairy, and several stand together. The Leaves are hearted and downy.

Origanum Onites.

Fig. 1. a b c d.

THIS is a Perennial, our Pot Marjoram; a native of Italy and Sicily; a hard and bushy Plant of ten inches high, flowering in August. The Stem is brown and stubby. The Shoots are soft and green. The Leaves are of a faint green. The Flowers are white; and the scaly heads in which they stand are brown.

9. SYRIAN ORIGANY.

Plate 36. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Spikes grow always three together: they are long, hairy, and placed on Footstalks. The Leaves are oval and woolly.

Origanum Syriacum.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, native of dry soils in the East, a very fragrant and pretty Plant, the Syrian Marum of the Shops: it grows to eight or ten inches high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is brown toward the base, and pale upward. The Leaves are soft to the touch, very fragrant, and of a light green. The Flowers are white, and they stand in olive-coloured heads of a scaly substance.

10. MARAN ORIGANY.

Plate 36. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The tufts of Flowers are rounded and hairy. The Leaves are oval, woolly, and have no Footstalks.

Origanum Marum.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Crete, a pretty looking Plant, of six inches high, flowering in July. The Stalk is brown at the base, but of a pale whitish green upward. The Leaves are of a faint and greyish green. The Flowers are white.

11. MARJORAM ORIGANY.

Plate 36. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

The tufts of Flowers are rounded, compact, and downy. The Leaves are oval and obtuse.

Origanum Marjorana.

Fig. 4. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of Spain, a Plant of ten inches high, flowering in August, and well known in our gardens by the name Sweet Marjoram. The Stalk is brown toward the base, but pale and soft upwards. The Leaves are of a faint green. The Flowers are white.

GENUS

THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

37

GENUS IX.

CLINOPODE.

CLINOPODIUM.

Plate 37.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is tubular, and a little crook'd, with long, slender, crooked, sharp-pointed dents.

The FLOWER has its upper lip erect, obtuse, hollowed, and nip'd; the lower cut into three obtuse segments: the middle one broadest, and nip'd.

The SEEDS are oval.

Plate 37. *abcd.*

Usually there is a bristly set of films under the Flowers.

1. COMMON CLINOPODE.

Plate 37. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Clinopodium Vulgare.

The Flowers stand in rounded harsh heads, and the Films under them are bristly. The Leaves are egg-shap'd.

Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our high dry grounds, by road sides, and in pastures. It grows to eight inches high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a dull green, ting'd toward the base with brown. The Leaves are of a dead green. The Flowers are red.

2. DOWNY CLINOPODE.

Plate 37. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Clinopodium Incanum.

The Flowers stand in close tufts flatted at the top. The Leaves are downy underneath; and the Films under the Flowers are lanced.

Fig. 2. *abcd.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of America; a very handsome Plant. It grows to a foot and half high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a dull green, ting'd with brown. The Leaves are of a faint green above, and very pale below. The Flowers are rose-coloured.

3. SCABIOUS CLINOPODE.

Plate 37. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Clinopodium Rugosum.

The tufts stand in the bosoms of the Leaves, and have a flatted form. The Flowers have footstalks, and the Leaves are rugged.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Jamaica; a very handsome Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a greyish green. The Leaves are of a pale green, and have something of the roughness of Sage leaves, but not so much. The Flowers are white.

GENUS X.

MOUNTAIN HYSSOP.

THYMBRA.

Plate 38.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is cylindric, and has a hairy furrow running up each way.

The FLOWER has its upper Lip lightly split in two, and the lower divided into three regular, equal parts.

The SEEDS are swollen and elliptic, with a small hollow at the base.

Plate 38. *a b c d e*.

1. SPIRY MOUNTAIN HYSSOP.

Plate 38. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Flowers grow in an oblong spike.

Thymbra Spicata.

Fig. 1. *a*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Palestine, and great part of the East; and no where more frequent than on Mount Libanus. It is an elegant and specious Plant of regular growth, and flowers from July to September. The Stalk is hard, and naturally of a pale green; but usually stained by the sun with a ruddy brown. The Leaves and Shoots are of a fine fresh green. The Flowers are of a bright rose-colour; and they are disposed in scaly heads of the same pleasing colour.

2. TUFTY MOUNTAIN HYSSOP.

Plate 38. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Flowers surround the upper joints of the Stalk in tufts.

Thymbra Verticillata.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain, and other warm parts of Europe; a Plant of a foot high; wild and straggling in its growth, but not without its beauty: it flowers all the middle part of Summer. The Stalk is olive-coloured, but brown at the joints. The Leaves are of a faint green, spotted with brown very prettily. The Flowers are numerous, and of a fine blue.

GENUS

G E N U S XI.

N E T T L E B A U M.

M E L I T T I S.

Plate 39.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is large and bell-shaped, with an open mouth.

The FLOWER has its upper lip flatted and entire, the lower cut in three, and the middle segment dented.

The SEEDS are small, and egg-shaped.

Plate 39. 1. *a b c d e*.

1. FUCHSIAN NETTLE BAUM.

Plate 39. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Melittis Melissophyllum.

The Leaves are egg-shaped, and a little hearted.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our high grounds in the West of England, but not common; a very fine Plant: it grows to two foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a pale green. The Leaves are of a fresh and very pleasing green. The Flowers are of a pale crimson; but they are sometimes found spotted with white, and sometimes white entirely.

G E N U S XII.

W O R W A R D.

P H R Y M A.

Plate 39.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is egg-shaped, and its dents are small and slender.

The FLOWER has its upper lip raised and nip'd; its lower cut in three, and jagged.

The SEED is only one, after each Flower.

Plate 39. 2. *a b c d e*.

1. FLORIDA WORWARD.

Plate 39. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Phryma Leptostachya.

The Leaves are broad, lanced, and dented.

Fig. 2. *a b*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of North America, a very singular and pretty Plant: it grows to two foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a ruddy brown at the base, and of a pale green upwards. The Leaves are of a fresh and fine green; and the Flowers pale purple.

GENUS XIII.

BAUM.

MELISSA.

Plate 40.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is dry, bell-shaped, striated, and flattened above.

The FLOWER has its upper lip short, arched, and nip'd; its lower cut in three; the middle segment hearted.

The SEEDS are egg-shaped.

Plate 40. *abcde*.

1. GARDEN BAUM.

Plate 40. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Melissa Officinalis.

The Leaves are hearted: flowering Stalks rise from their bosoms; and the Flowers stand in whorls.

Fig. 1. *abc*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Italy and Germany; whose fragrance and whose virtues have long given it a place in our gardens. It is a branchy wild growing Plant of two foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a full green. The Leaves are of a strong but not pleasing green. The Flowers are white.

2. GREAT FLOWERED BAUM.

Plate 40. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Melissa Grandiflora.

The Leaves are oblong and egg-shaped. The Flowers stand in their bosoms by twos on Footstalks equalling them in length.

Fig. 2. *abc*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the hills of Tuscany, a pretty looking Plant of a foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale, weak, and hairy. The Leaves are of a dead green. The Flowers are of a blueish white.

3. CALAMINT BAUM.

Plate 40. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Melissa Calamintha.

The Leaves are short and oval. The Flowers stand by twos in their bosoms; on Footstalks of considerable length.

Fig. 3. *abc*.

THIS is a Biennial, native of our high waste grounds; a Plant of ten inches high, but usually leaning in part upon the ground; and flowering in August. The Stalk is hard brown toward the base, and of a dead green upwards. The Leaves are of a dull greyish green. The Flowers are pearl-colour'd or bluish white.

4. FORKY

4. FORKY BAUM.

Plate 41. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are oval and nurl'd. The Flower Footstalks carry each two Flowers, and are longer than the Leaf at their base.

Melissa Nepota.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, native of our dry banks ; a weak Plant that grows to eight inches high, but leaning in part upon the ground ; and flowers in July. The Stalk is brown toward the ground, and of a pale greyish green upwards. The Leaves are of a faint whitish green. The Flowers are of a blueish white. The whole plant has a strong unpleasant smell ; and has great virtue in Hysterical Colics.

5. CRETAN BAUM.

Plate 41. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Flowers grow in tufts at the tops of the Stalks. Their Footstalks are short, and each carries only one Flower. The Leaves are broad lanced, and dented.

Melissa Cretica.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, native of the Greek Islands, and also of the South of Europe ; an inconsiderable little Plant that grows to seven inches high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a pale greyish green. The Leaves are pale and downy. The Flowers are white, with a slight tinge of blue.

6. WOODY BAUM.

Plate 41. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Stem is hard. The Twigs are very slender. The Leaves are short, broad lanced, and woolly underneath.

Melissa Fruticosa.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Spain ; a little straggling bushy Plant of no great beauty. It grows to a foot and a half high, and flowers in August. The Stem is of a dark brown. The young Shoots are pale grey. The Leaves are of a faint green above, and white and woolly below.

G E N U S XIV.

C L A R E W E E D.

H O R M I N U M.

Plate 42.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is turbinated, and has five slight ribs. It is cut into five segments, in two divisions.

The FLOWER has its upper Lip hollow, short, and split in two. The lower unequally cut in three, and the middle segment dented.

The SEEDS are elliptic and obtuse.

Plate 42. *a b c d.*

1. HEARTED CLAREWEED.

Plate 42. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are hearted, and the Stalk is naked.

*Horminum Pyrenaicum.*Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Pyrenees; a very fine Plant: it grows to two foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a full green, ting'd more or less with a chestnut brown. The Leaves are of a fine and strong green. The Flowers are large, and of a perfect violet blue.

2. OVAL CLAREWEED.

Plate 42. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are oval, and large at the end. The Stalk has one pair of Leaves on it.

*Horminum Virginicum.*Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of North America; a very handsome Plant of a foot and half high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a dull green, tinged with a ruddy brown. The Leaves are of a fresh and fine green, but stained and blotted with a ruddy brown. The Flowers are large, and of a blueish purple.

G E N U S

G E N U S XV.

P R A S I N E.

P R A S I U M.

Plate 43.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is swollen, turbinate, and hollowed toward the top, and its segments are lanced.

The FLOWER has its upper Lip upright, oval, and a little split: the lower is turned down, and lightly nipped in three.

The SEEDS are round, large, and covered with a pulp like Berries.

Plate 43. *a b c d.*

1. GREATER PRASINE.

Plate 43. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Stem is woody. The Leaves are egg-shaped, and equally and obtusely dented all round.

*Prasium Majus.*Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, a woody bushy Plant, native of Italy and Africa: it grows to a yard high, and flowers in August. The Stem is grey and rough. The young Shoots are of a dull coarse green. The Leaves are of a full but not a pleasing green. The Flowers are of a dull white, more or less streaked with crimson. Sometimes they are entirely crimson; sometimes perfectly white.

2. LESSER PRASINE.

Plate 43. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are elliptic, and each has two dents toward the base, rarely more.

*Prasium Minus.*Fig. 2. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Greek Islands, and of Sicily and our Minorca; a bushy woody Plant, in growth like Sage: it rises to two foot high, and flowers in August. The Stem is of a ruddy brown. The young Shoots are of a dark sea green. The Leaves are of a dead greyish green; and the Flowers are white: when the Plant is in its full vigour, they are spotted with a dusky brown.

HERBS.

CLASS XIV. TRIBE II. FAMILY II.

Having irregular monopetalous Flowers, in single proper Cups.

ORDER II.

With the Cup cut into five parts.

GENUS I.

WATER HOARHOUND.

LYCOPUS.

Plate 44.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is tubular, and its segments are slender and sharp-pointed.

The FLOWER has its upper lip nip'd a little way; the lower deeply cut into three equal parts.

The SEEDS are oval and truncated.

Plate 44. *a b c d.*

1. COMMON WATER HOARHOUND.

Plate 44. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are deep cut down, and irregularly jagged.

*Lycopus Europæus.*Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our ditch sides, a Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a dead green. The Leaves are of a very fine fresh green. The Flowers are white. This Herb yields a fine black dye.

2. VIRGINIAN WATER HOARHOUND.

Plate 44. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are oval, and regularly serrated.

*Lycopus Virginicus.*Fig. 2. *a.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, a Plant of two foot high, flowering in September. The Stalk is of a dead green, often stained with brown. The Leaves are of a coarse unpleasant green. The Flowers are white.

GENUS II.

AMETHYST.

AMETHYSTÆA.

Plate 44.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is bell-shaped, rib'd, and lightly cut into sharp segments.

The FLOWER is cut into five parts, the one lowest being broadest.

The SEEDS are irregularly oval, swollen out on one side.

Plate 44. *a b c d.*

1. TRIFID AMETHYST.

Plate 44. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are deep divided into three parts.

*Amethystæa Trifida.*Fig. 3. *a.*

THIS is a Siberian Plant, singular and beautiful, an Annual, native of the shadowy sides of hills, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale and tender. The Leaves are of a bright green. The Flowers and the little crown of filmy Leaves about them are of a light and exceedingly delicate purple.

GENUS

G E N U S III.

F I E L D B A S I L.

Z I Z I P H O R A.

Plate 45.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is long, slender, ridged, harsh, and bearded in the opening.

The FLOWER has its upper lip entire and turned back; its lower cut in three.

The SEEDS are elliptic, and small at the ends.

Plate 45. *a b c d e*.

1. H E A D E D F I E L D B A S I L.

Plate 45. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Ziziphora Capitata.

The Leaves are oval, and hairy. The Flowers stand in heads at the tops of the Stalks.

Fig. 1. *a b*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Armenia and other parts of the East, a very low, but exceedingly singular and pretty Plant, flowering upon their wildest hills and barren sands in July in great profusion. It scarce exceeds five inches in height. The Stalk is ruddy: the Leaves are of a pale but pleasing green; and the Flowers are numerous and rose-coloured.

2. S P A N I S H F I E L D B A S I L.

Plate 45. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Ziziphora Hispanica.

The Leaves are oval and smooth. The Flowers grow in thin Spikes, with oval, rib'd, pointed Films under them.

Fig. 2. *a b c*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Spain, an odd but not over beautiful Plant: it grows to ten inches high, and flowers in June. The Stalk is tender, and of a ruddy brown. The Leaves are of a fine fresh glossy green. The Flowers are crimson.

3. S H A R P - P O I N T E D F I E L D B A S I L.

Plate 45. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Ziziphora Tenuior.

The Leaves are lanced, waved, and sharp-pointed. The Flowers grow loosely in twos from their bosoms.

Fig. 3. *a b*.

THIS is an Annual, native of Syria, a little singular Plant frequent on barren and dry soils, and flowering in July: it grows to five or six inches high. The Stalk is of a ruddy brown. The Leaves are of a whitish green, stained with the same brown. The Flowers are of a bright blue.

4. O V A L - L E A V E D F I E L D B A S I L.

Plate 45. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Ziziphora Acinoides.

The Leaves are broad, lanced, and nearly oval. The Flowers grow in threes from their bosoms.

Fig. 4. *a b*.

THIS is an Annual, frequent in Siberia, a very pretty Plant, flowering in August. The Stalk is of an olive green, tinged more or less with brown. The Leaves are of a light but pleasing greyish green. The Flowers are pale blue.

GENUS

G E N U S IV.

O S W E G O T E A.

M O N A R D A.

Plate 46.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is cylindric, striated, and cut lightly, and equally at the rim.

The FLOWER has the upper lip narrow, linear, and raised up; the lower is turned down, broad, and cut into three.

The SEEDS are egg-shaped.

Plate 46. *a b c d.*

1. B R I G H T O S W E G O T E A.

Plate 46. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Flowers stand in tufts at the tops. The Leaves are hearted.

*Monarda fistulosa.*Fig. 1. *a b.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Canada, a very beautiful and fragrant Plant: it grows to a foot and half high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is thick, and of a pale green. The Leaves are of a dark green, often stained with purple, having the veins of that colour very beautifully. The Flowers are of a bright and glowing red, a colour between scarlet and crimson, but more beautiful than either; and their clustery disposition, and the crown of coloured Films that stand beneath them, add greatly to their beauty.

2. B A S I L O S W E G O T E A.

Plate 46. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are lanced, serrated, and smooth. The Flowers rise in tufted heads from their bosoms.

*Monarda clinopodia.*Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, a pretty Plant, but not approaching to the beauty or the glory of the former: it grows to two foot and a half high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a light green. The Leaves are of a very pleasing bright and glossy green. The Flowers are of a pale rose colour.

3. T A L L

3. TALL OSWEGO TEA.

Plate 47. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are long, lanced, unequally ferrated, and smooth. The Flowers stand in clusters on the tops.

Monarda Didyma.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Pennsylvania and elsewhere in North America, a fragrant, bushy and large Plant, though not of great beauty: it grows to a yard high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is of a pale dead green. The Leaves are but of a coarse green. The Flowers are of a dull Lilac colour. This is the kind the natives of America use as Tea, and hence the English name was given to the whole Genus.

4. VARIEGATED OSWEGO TEA.

Plate 47. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are lanced and ferrated. The Flowers grow in whorls round the Stalk, and are dotted.

Monarda Punctata.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is an Annual, native of Virginia, a very beautiful Plant: it grows to two foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is yellowish. The Leaves are of a faint green. The Flowers are of a pale rose colour, dotted and variegated with a deeper tint of the same kind; and the Films about their base are also crimson.

5. EYE-LASHED OSWEGO TEA.

Plate 47. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Flowers form an interrupted Spike; and they are longer than the Films about them. The Stalk is eye-lashed.

Monarda Ciliata.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia, a very singular Plant, whose aspect seems to separate it from its fellows: it grows to a foot and half high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a dull green tinged with brown. The Leaves are of a coarse and dusky green. The Flowers are of a very beautiful blue.

GENUS IV.

CHILDWEED.

COLLINSONIA.

Plate 48.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is tubular, and spreads toward the mouth. Its three upper segments are turned back, and are broader than the other.

The FLOWER is irregularly divided: its upper part is dented; its lower Lip is divided into several thread-like segments.

The SEEDS are roundish; and only one usually grows to its bigness.

Plate 48. *a b c d e*.

1. YELLOW CHILDWEED.

Plate 48.

Character of the Species.

Collinsonia Canadensis.

The Leaves are heart-shaped and serrated.

Fig. 1. *a*.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the woods of Canada, and other parts of North America; a bold, robust, upright Plant of a yard high, singular in the highest degree, but not of any remarkable beauty: it flowers in August. The Stalk is firm, and of a strong but yellowish green. The Leaves are of a fine green, and their surface is uneven. The Flowers are very numerous, and of a pale yellow, growing greyish in their segments as they fade.

THE Root of this Plant is famous among the Americans for giving ease in those Cholicky pains which attend lying in. Our Physicians are cautious of Opiates on those occasions; and it were well if they would fall into a regulated use of this Plant.

GENUS

G E N U S V.

M O T H E R W O R T.

L E O N U R U S.

Plate 49.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is cylindric, with five ridges and five sharp segments.

The FLOWER has a long mouth: its upper Lip is turned high, and its verge is undivided and hairy: the lower Lip turns back, and is cut into three equal segments.

The SEEDS are oblong and irregular; convex on one side, and ridged on the other.

Plate 49. 27 & 28.

1. COMMON MOTHERWORT.

Plate 49. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Leonurus Cardiaea.

The Leaves toward the top are lanced, and cut into three parts: the lower have a less regular division, but of the same kind.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our waste grounds, and one of those that are most frequent about farm yards where dung has been scattered: it grows to four foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a ruddy brown. The Leaves are of a dull coarse dead green. The Flowers are purplish white.

2. BALM MOTHERWORT.

Plate 49. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Leonurus Marrubiastrum.

The Leaves are broad lanced, and deeply cut and gashed. The Cups are thorny, and have no Footstalks.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Germany, a Plant of a foot and half high, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a coarse and dull green, stained with brown. The Leaves are of a fresh and fine green. The Flowers are purple.

3. T A R-

3. TARTARIAN MOTHERWORT.

Plate 50. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Leonurus Tartaricus.

The Leaves are cut into three parts, which are lightly serrated. The Cups are hairy.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Tartary, a coarse poor-looking Weed of a yard high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a pale green. The Leaves are thick, and of a bright green. The Flowers are of a deep unpleasing purple.

4. SIBERIAN MOTHERWORT.

Plate 50. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Leonurus Sibiricus.

The Leaves are cut into three parts; and those are deeply divided into narrow obtuse segments.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Siberia and China; a singular and not unhandsome Plant, which rises in moist and somewhat shaded places, to two foot and a half high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a bright brown. The Leaves are of a light and somewhat bluish green. The Flowers are of a faint purple.

GENUS VI.

GROUND-IVY.

GLECHOMA.

Plate 50.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is cylindric, striated, and at the mouth divided into sharp segments.

The FLOWER has its upper Lip raised, and lightly nip'd: the lower spreads, and is cut in three, with the middle segment nip'd.

The SEEDS are oblong, oval, and obtuse.

Plate 50. 2. a b c d.

1. COMMON GROUND-IVY.

Plate 50. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Glechoma Hederacea.

The Leaves are rounded, and nurl'd at the edge. The Stalk creeps.

Fig. 2. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our dry banks and waste grounds every where: it creeps along the surface to eight or ten inches in length, and flowers in April. The Stalk is brown. The Leaves are of a dull green on the upper side, and pale underneath. The Flowers are blue.

GENUS

THE VEGETABLE SYSTEM.

51

GENUS VIII.

HYSSOP.

HYSSOPUS.

Plate 51.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is cylindric, striated, and opened at the mouth; with five sharp segments.

The FLOWER has its upper Lip rounded, and lightly nip'd, and the lower cut in three. The middle segment dented.

The SEEDS are oval, largest at one end, and a little hollowed. Plate 51. *abcd.*

1. OFFICINAL HYSSOP.

Plate 51. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Hyssopus Officinalis.

The Leaves are narrow and lanced. The Flowers grow on one side.

Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain; a bushy and robust Plant of two foot high, flowering in August. The Stem is woody and brown. The young Shoots are of a dull green. The Leaves are of a strong green. The Flowers are blue.

The native Plant is less clustered with them, than what we see in gardens, and less leafy. This figure is from such a Plant.

2. INVERTED HYSSOP.

Plate 51. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Hyssopus Lophanthus.

The Leaves are hearted and nurl'd. The Flowers are turned down. Fig. 2. *ab.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of China, a plant of no great beauty, but very singular. It grows to a foot and half high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a pale green, ting'd toward the ground with a faint brown. The Leaves are of a dead green. The Flowers are of a coarse and unpleasing blue.

3. CATMINT HYSSOP.

Plate 51. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Hyssopus Nepetoides.

The Leaves are serrated, and sharp-pointed. The Stalk is hollowed, and raised in four sharp ridges. Fig. 3. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Virginia; a singular, and not unhandfome Plant of a foot and half high, flowering in August. The Stalk is firm, upright, and brown. The Leaves are of a fresh green on the upper side, and white underneath. The Flowers are yellowish.

G E N U S IX.

M I N T.

M E N T H A.

Plate 52.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is short, tubular, erect, and cut lightly into five equal segments.

The FLOWER has its upper Lip scarce raised from the rest; but broader than those, and nip'd. The lower is evenly cut in three.

The SEEDS are oval, with a point.

Plate 52. a b c d e.

1. E A R M I N T.

Plate 52. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Mentha Auricularia.

The Spikes are oblong, loose, and large. The Leaves are oblong, serrated, hairy, and without Footstalks. The Filaments are longer than the Flowers.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the East Indies; a Plant of no great elegance, but particular in its aspect; inasmuch as to have been referred to the Veronicas by Burman, and to the Marjorams by others: it grows to a foot and half high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a dingy green. The Leaves are of a dead green, tinged with brown, and of an ill smell. The Flowers are pale crimson.

It had its name from the virtues of the Leaves, which are great. This juice, with oil and salt, is excellent in hardness of hearing.

2. L O N G L E A V E D H O R S E M I N T.

Plate 52. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Mentha Sylvestris.

The Spikes are oblong and slender. The Leaves are narrow, oblong, serrated, sharp-pointed, hairy, and without Footstalks; and the Filaments are longer than the Flowers.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our wet grounds; a stout, robust, well-growing Plant, of more than two foot high. It flowers in August. The Stalk is of a pale green, stained with brown. The Leaves are of a whitish green. The Flowers are pale crimson.

3. G R E E N M I N T.

Plate 52. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Mentha Viridis.

The Spikes are oblong. The Leaves are lanced, serrated, and smooth; and the Filaments are longer than the Flower.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial: we have it by river sides. It grows nearly to two foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a good green, tinged with brown. The Leaves are of a fresh and fine green. The Flowers are rose-coloured.

2

4. R O U N D.

4. ROUND-LEAVED MINT.

Plate 53. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Mentha Rotundifolia.

The Leaves are roundish, rugged, and irregular, and a little downy. The Flowers stand in oblong slender Spikes.

Fig. 1. a b.

THIS is a Perennial, native of our ditch sides and other wet places; a singular Plant of a foot and half high, that grows in regular tufts, and has a strong and powerful smell: it flowers in August. The Stalk is whitish and woolly. The Leaves are of a faint and whitish green. The Flowers are of a pale crimson, often nearly white, and sometimes white entirely.

5. CURLED MINT.

Plate 53. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Mentha Crispa.

The Leaves are heart-shaped, dented, waved, and curled; and they have no Footstalks. The Flowers stand in short thick heads; and their Filaments are equal in height to the Petal.

Fig. 2. a b c d.

THIS is a Perennial, native of Denmark and of Russia, a very handsome Plant: it grows to two foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a coarse green. The Leaves are of a deep dark green, but a fine one. The Flowers are crimson.

THE scent of this Plant is more powerful than of most Mints, yet perfectly agreeable.

6. HAIRY

6. HAIRY MINT.

Plate 54. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Mentha Hirsuta.

The Flowers stand in tufty heads. The Leaves are oval, and ferrated, hoary, and without Footstalks. The Filaments are longer than the Flower.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our brook sides, a very pretty and a very fragrant Mint; it grows in great tufts to the height of fourteen inches, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a coarse green. The Leaves are of a dead faint green, soft to the touch. The Flowers are crimson. The Style hangs out beyond the Flower.

7. WATER MINT.

Plate 54. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Mentha Aquatica.

The Flowers stand in rounded heads. The Leaves are oval; they have Footstalks, and are ferrated. The Filaments are longer than the Flower.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, common about our ditch and river sides, a handsome Plant that grows to a foot and half-high, and flowers in September. The Stalk is pale; the Leaves are of a fresh pleasing green, but of a coarse smell. The Flowers are pale crimson.

8. PEPPER MINT.

Plate 54. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Mentha Piperata.

The Flowers stand in oblong heads. The Leaves are oblong, oval, ferrated, and have Footstalks. The Filaments are shorter than the Flower.

Fig. 3. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our ditch sides, and there much better tasted, and much fuller of virtue, than when raised to a greater height, with dung, in gardens: it naturally grows to a foot and half high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is pale. The Leaves are of a fine green. The Flowers are crimson.

9. WHORLY MINT.

Plate 54. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Mentha Sativa.

The Flowers stand in whorls surrounding the Stalks. The Leaves are oval, ferrated, and sharp-pointed. The Filaments are longer than the Flowers.

Fig. 4. *a b c d.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Spain and Italy; a fragrant Plant which soon found its way into our gardens: it grows to fifteen inches high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is pale. The Leaves are of a fresh green. The Flowers are pale red.

10. GARDEN MINT.

Plate 55. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Mentha Gentilis.

The Flowers stand in whorls at the joints. The Leaves are oval, sharp-pointed, and serrated. The Filaments are shorter than the Flower. Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, common in many places wild about our brook sides; and kept in gardens also for its fragrance, in which few of this aromatic kind exceed it. It grows in a rude, bushy, branchy way, to two foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a coarse green, often tinged with a ruddy brown. The Leaves are of a beautiful fresh green, and the Flowers are rose-coloured.

THE Leaves of this, like other kinds, often grow brown or ruddy; and it has thence been called Red Mint: but others have that colour oftener.

11. FIELD MINT.

Plate 55. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Mentha Arvensis.

The Flowers are placed in thick whorls at the joints. The Leaves are broad, lanced, sharp, and serrated. The Filaments equal the Flowers in length.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our corn fields, where the soil is wet; a Plant of no beauty. It grows in a weak, straggling way, to a foot and half in length, and flowers in August. The Stalk is pale green. The Leaves are usually burnt to a pale brown; naturally they are of a dead faint green. The Flowers are pale red.

12. LITTLE WATER-MINT.

Plate 55. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Mentha Exigua.

The Flowers grow in whorls at the joints. The Leaves are lanced, smooth, sharp-pointed, and undivided at the edge.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our brook sides, and sometimes of our wet ploughed lands; a Plant that creeps about the ground to five or six inches in length, and flowers in September. The Stalk is of a faint greyish green, usually tinged with brown. The Leaves are of a faint whitish green. The Flowers are pale red, like peach blossoms.

13. CANADA MINT.

Plate 56. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Mentha Canadensis.

The Flowers stand in whorls about the stalk. The Leaves are lanced, serrated, placed on footstalks, and hairy. The Filaments are as long as the Flower.

Fig. 1. *a b c d.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Canada; an upright pretty Plant of a foot high, flowering in September. The Stalk is pale, hairy, and brittle. The Leaves are of a dull dusky green, with a few hairs upon them. The Flowers are red.

14. PENNYROYAL MINT.

Plate 56. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Mentha Pulgium.

The Flowers stand in whorls about the stalk. The Leaves are oval, obtuse, and a little nurlled. The Filaments are longer than the Flowers.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of our wet commons; it grows to eight or ten inches long, but lies in part upon the ground, and flowers in August. The Stalk is pale, and hardly square. The Leaves are of a pleasing green. The Flowers are rose-coloured.

15. HARTS MINT.

Plate 56. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Mentha Cervina.

The Flowers stand in whorls. The Leaves are linear.

Fig. 3. *a b.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the south of France: a Plant of fifteen inches high, flowering in August. The Stalk is pale and whitish. The Leaves are of a fresh green. The Flowers are white.

16. CANARY MINT.

Plate 56. Fig. 4.

Character of the Species.

Mentha Canariensis.

The Flowers stand in heads, in the bosoms of the Leaves. The Leaves are oval, and nurlled. The Stalk is woody.

Fig. 4. *a b c.*

THIS is a singular and elegant Plant, receding greatly from the Mints in aspect, but truly one of them. It grows to four foot high, and flowers in August. The Stem is brown. The Leaves are of a fresh green olive, but white and woolly below. The Flowers are pale red.

GENUS

G E N U S X.

I R O N W O R T.

S I D E R I T I S.

Plate 57.

Character of the Genus.

The CUP is oblong, cylindric, and edged with sharp segments.

The FLOWER has a long cylindric mouth: its upper Lip is upright, and split; its lower Lip is cut in three, and the middle segment is rounded, and nurlled.

The SEEDS are oblong, thickened at one end, and obtuse.

Plate 57. *a b c d.*

1. C A N A R Y I R O N W O R T.

Plate 57. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Sideritis Canariensis.

The Stem is woody. The Twigs are hairy. The Leaves are hearted, oblong, and sharp-pointed, and have Footstalks. The young Spikes droop.

Fig. 1. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Canary Islands, a stout, robust, woody Plant, of near a yard high, flowering in August and September. The Stalk is of a light brown toward the base. The Twigs are whitish. The Leaves are of a dead green on the upper side, and pale below. The Flowers are white.

2. C R E T A N I R O N W O R T.

Plate 57. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Sideritis Cretica.

The Stem is woody. The Shoots are woolly. The Leaves are hearted, oblong, and obtuse. The Spikes are upright, and formed of loose whorls.

Fig. 2. *a b c.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of Crete, a rough half shrubby Plant of two foot and a half high, flowering in August. The Stem is brown. The Shoots are white. The Leaves are of a pale green, and soft to the touch, and perfectly white underneath. The Flowers are white.

3. SYRIAN IRONWORT.

Plate 58. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Sideritis Syriaca.

The Stem is woody. The young Shoots are woolly. The Leaves are lanced and undivided. The Flowers stand in whorls.

Fig. 1. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Island of Crete, a bushy Plant of two foot high, and of great prettiness, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a greyish brown, and rugged. The Twigs are white. The Leaves are of a light white green, soft to the touch, and tough. The Flowers are of a very beautiful yellow. This Plant has been accounted a *Stachys* by some, and ranged with other very different Genera by others; but its true place is here.

4. PERFOLIATE IRONWORT.

Plate 58. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Sideritis Perfoliata.

The Stalk is tender. The Leaves are broad, lanced, and covered with harsh hairs: the upper pairs embrace the Stalk.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Levant Islands, a robust and not unhandsome Plant of two foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a dead blueish green. The Leaves are of a light and pretty green, with a tinge of greyish. The Flowers are white, very beautifully streaked with red.

5. MOUNTAIN IRONWORT.

Plate 58. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Sideritis Montana.

The Stalk is tender. The Cups are longer than the Flowers; and their points run into thorns. The upper lip of the Flower is slit in three.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Italy, a poor looking but not unpretty Plant: it creeps along the ground to six or eight inches long, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a ruddy brown. The Leaves are of a faint and somewhat yellowish green, often tinged also with the colour of the Stalk. The Flowers are yellow, with a dusky or blackish line along the edge.

6. ROMAN

6. ROMAN IRONWORT.

Plate 59. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

The Stalk is tender, and leans. The Flowers have no Films at their base.
The Cup is thorny.

*Sideritis Romana.*Fig. 1. *abc.*

THIS is a Biennial, native of Italy, a singular and not unhandsome Plant: it grows to eight or ten inches high, and flowers in July. The Stalk is brown and harsh. The Leaves are of a full lively green. The Flowers are large and white, and stand in even handsome whorls.

7. HOARY IRONWORT.

Plate 59. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

The Stem is woody. The young Shoots are woolly. The Leaves are narrow, lanced; and the Films are dented with soft Thorns.

*Sideritis Incana.*Fig. 2. *abc.*

THIS is a Perennial, a woody Plant, native of Spain: it grows to two or three foot high, and flowers in August. The Stem is brown. The young Shoots are pale. The Leaves are of a white green: and the Flowers gold yellow.

8. HYSSOP IRONWORT.

Plate 59. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

The Leaves are narrow, lanced, smooth, and undivided. The Films are heart-shaped, with thorny dents.

*Sideritis Hyssopifolia.*Fig. 3. *abcd.*

THIS is a Perennial, native of the Hills in Italy and Spain, a handsome Plant of two foot high, flowering in August. The Stalk is of a faint green, tinged with brown at the joints. The Leaves are of a bright and strong green on the upper side, but paler underneath. The Flowers are of a pale yellow.

9. SCORDIAN IRONWORT.

Plate 60. Fig. 1.

Character of the Species.

Sideritis Scordoides.

The Leaves are broad, lanced, dented, and pale underneath. The Films are egg-shaped, with long weak Spines at the edge. The Cups are regularly cut.

Fig. 1. a b c d.

THIS is a Biennial, a very beautiful Plant, native of the South of France, and of Spain: it grows to a foot high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a pale green, tinged with brown. The Leaves are of a dark green on the upper side, and pale beneath. The Flowers are of a fine gold yellow, and stand in handsome thick short spikes.

10. HAIRY IRONWORT.

Plate 60. Fig. 2.

Character of the Species.

Sideritis Hirsuta.

The Leaves are broad, lanced, nurlled, obtuse, and hairy. The Stalk leans; and the Films are hearted, and prickly at the edge.

Fig. 2. a b c.

THIS is a Biennial, native of Montpellier, a very handsome Plant, though of straggling growth, flowering in July. The Stalk is of a faint green; but toward the base tinged with a ruddy brown, and is covered with firm hairs. The Leaves are of a light green, with long white hairs. The Flowers are beautifully mixed with white and yellow.

11. WOOLLY IRONWORT.

Plate 60. Fig. 3.

Character of the Species.

Sideritis Lanata.

The Leaves are rounded, hearted at the base, and woolly. The Cups are very little cut in, and are also woolly.

Fig. 3. a b c.

THIS is a Perennial, a very singular and beautiful Plant, native of Syria: it grows to eight inches high, and flowers in August. The Stalk is of a light pleasing, greyish, green. The Leaves are naturally of a blue green, but they appear almost white: from their woolly covering the Flowers are of a delicate blue.

I N D E X

TO THE
SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.

	Page		Page
A		H	
ACINOS —————	22	Hyssop, Mountain ———	33
Æthiopis —————	12	Ironwort —————	57
Amethyst —————	44		
Amethystea —————	44		
B			
Basil —————	24	Leonurus —————	49
Basil Mint —————	55	Leonurus Cardiaca ———	49
Basil Field —————	45	Leonurus Marrubiastrum —	49
Basil, Wild —————	22	Leonurus Tartaricus ———	50
Basil, Wild —————	37	Leonurus Sibiricus ———	50
Baum —————	40	Longthread —————	29
Baum Nettle —————	39	Lycopus —————	44
		Lycopus Europæus ———	44
		Lycopus Virginicus ———	44
C		M	
Cardiaca —————	49	Marjorana —————	36
Cassida —————	15	Marjoram, wild —————	35
Childweed —————	48	Marum —————	36
Clareweed —————	42	Melissa —————	40
Clary —————	5	Melissa Officinalis ———	40
Clary —————	11	Melissa Grandiflora ———	40
Collinsonia —————	48	Melissa Calamintha ———	40
Clinopodium —————	37	Melissa Nepeta —————	41
Clinopodium Vulgare ———	37	Melissa Cretica —————	41
Clinopodium Cricanum ———	37	Melissa Fruticosa ———	41
Clinopodium Rugosum ———	37	Melissophyllum —————	39
D		Melittis —————	39
Dracocephalon —————	30	Mentha —————	52
Dracocephalon Virginianum —	30	Mentha Auricularia ———	52
Dracocephalon Canariense —	30	Mentha Sylvestris ———	52
Dracocephalon Pinnatum ———	30	Mentha Viridis —————	52
Dracocephalon Peregrinum —	31	Mentha Rotundifolia ———	53
Dracocephalon Austriacum —	31	Mentha Crispa —————	53
Dracocephalon Ruyschiana —	31	Mentha Hirsuta —————	54
Dracocephalon Sibiricum ———	32	Mentha Aquatica —————	54
Dracocephalon Grandiflorum —	32	Mentha Piperata —————	54
Dracocephalon Moldavica ———	32	Mentha Sativa —————	54
Dracocephalon Canescens ———	33	Mentha Gentilis —————	55
Dracocephalon Peltatum ———	33	Mentha Arvensis —————	55
Dracocephalon Nutans —————	33	Mentha Exigua —————	55
Dracocephalon Thymiflorum —	33	Mentha Canadensis ———	55
Dragon's Head —————	30	Mentha Pulegium —————	56
Dictamnus Creticus —————	35	Mentha Cervina —————	56
Dittany of Crete —————	35	Mentha Canariensis ———	56
E		Mint —————	52
Eastweed —————	1	Monarda —————	46
F		Monarda Fistulosa ———	46
Field Basil —————	45	Monarda Clinopodia ———	46
G		Monarda Didyma —————	47
Glechoma —————	50	Monarda Punctata ———	47
Ground Ivy —————	50	Monarda Ciliata —————	47
H		Morina —————	1
Hedera Terrestris —————	50	Mother of Thyme —————	21
Hedge Hyssop, blue ———	16	Motherwort —————	49
Horehound, Water ———	44	Mountain Hyssop ———	38
Horminum —————	40		
Horminum Pyrenaicum ———	41	N	
Horminum Virginicum ———	42	Nettle Baum —————	39
Horminum —————	5	O	
Hyssop —————	51	Ocymum —————	24
Hyssopus —————	51	Ocymum Thyriflorum ———	24
Hyssopus Officinalis ———	51	Ocymum Monachorum ———	24
Hyssopus Lophanthus ———	51	Ocymum Gratissimum ———	24
Hyssopus Nepetoides ———	51	Ocymum Album —————	25
		Ocymum Basilicum ———	25
		Ocymum —————	

I N D E X.

	Page		Page
Ocymum Minimum	25	Salvia Ceratophylla	12
Ocymum Sanctum	26	Salvia Æthiopica	12
Ocymum Americanum	26	Salvia Pinnata	13
Ocymum Tenuiflorum	27	Salvia Argentea	13
Ocymum Merthoides	27	Salvia Ceratophylloides	13
Ocymum Scutellaroides	27	Salvia Forskohlei	14
Origanum	34	Salvia Nutans	14
Origanum Ægyptiacum	34	Scullcap	15
Origanum Dictamnus	34	Sclarea	11
Origanum Sipylæum	34	Scutellaria	15
Origanum Creticum	35	Scutellaria Orientalis	15
Origanum Smyrnæum	35	Scutellaria Alpina	15
Origanum Heracleoticum	35	Scutellaria Lupulina	15
Origanum Anglicum	35	Scutellaria Lateriflora	16
Origanum Onites	36	Scutellaria Galericulata	16
Origanum Syriacum	36	Scutellaria Hastifolia	16
Origanum Marum	36	Scutellaria Minor	16
Origanum Marjorana	36	Scutellaria Integrifolia	17
Origany	34	Scutellaria Hyssopifolia	17
Oswego Tea	46	Scutellaria Havanensis	17
P.		Scutellaria Peregrina	18
Pepper Mint	54	Scutellaria Alpina	18
Phryma	39	Scutellaria Pilosa	19
Praefium	43	Self-heal	28
Praefium Majus	43	Serpyllum	21
Praefium Minus	43	Sideritis	57
Praefine	43	Sideritis Canariensis	57
Prunella	28	Sideritis Cretica	57
Prunella Vulgaris	28	Sideritis Syriaca	58
Prunella Laciniata	28	Sideritis Perfoliata	58
Prunella Hyssopifolia	28	Sideritis Montana	58
S.		Sideritis Romana	59
Sage	2-14	Sideritis Incana	59
Sage Apple	3	Sideritis Hyssopifolia	59
Sage, Garden	3	Sideritis Scordioides	60
Salvia	2-14	Sideritis Hirsuta	60
Salvia Ægyptiaca	2	Sideritis Lanata	60
Salvia Cretica	2	T.	
Salvia Lyrata	3	Tea, Oswego	46
Salvia Officinalis	3	Thymbra	38
Salvia Pomifera	3	Thymbra Spicata	38
Salvia Urticifolia	4	Thymbra Verticillata	38
Salvia Serotina	4	Thyme	21
Salvia Viridis	5	Thymus	21
Salvia Horminum	5	Thymus Vulgaris	21
Salvia Sylvestris	5	Thymus Serpyllum	21
Salvia Nemorosa	6	Thymus Zygis	21
Salvia Syriaca	6	Thymus Acinos	22
Salvia Hamatoides	6	Thymus Alpinus	22
Salvia Pratenfis	6	Thymus Piperella	22
Salvia Dominica	7	Thymus Cephalotus	23
Salvia Verbenacea	7	Thymus Villosus	23
Salvia Clandestina	7	Thymus Trago Origanum	23
Salvia Pyrenaica	8	Trichostema	29
Salvia Disermas	8	Trichostema Dichotoma	29
Salvia Mexicana	8	Trichostema Brachiata	29
Salvia Indica	9	W.	
Salvia Verticillata	9	Water Horehound	44
Salvia Glutinosa	9	Wild Marjoram	34
Salvia Canariensis	10	Willowherb, headed	16
Salvia Africana	10	Worward	39
Salvia Aurea	10	Z.	
Salvia Colorata	10	Ziziphora	45
Salvia Paniculata	11	Ziziphora Capitata	45
Salvia Acetabulosa	11	Ziziphora Hispanica	45
Salvia Ægyptiaca	11	Ziziphora Tenuior	45
Salvia Sclarea	11	Ziziphora Acinoides	45



FASTWELD

MORINA



Generic Character

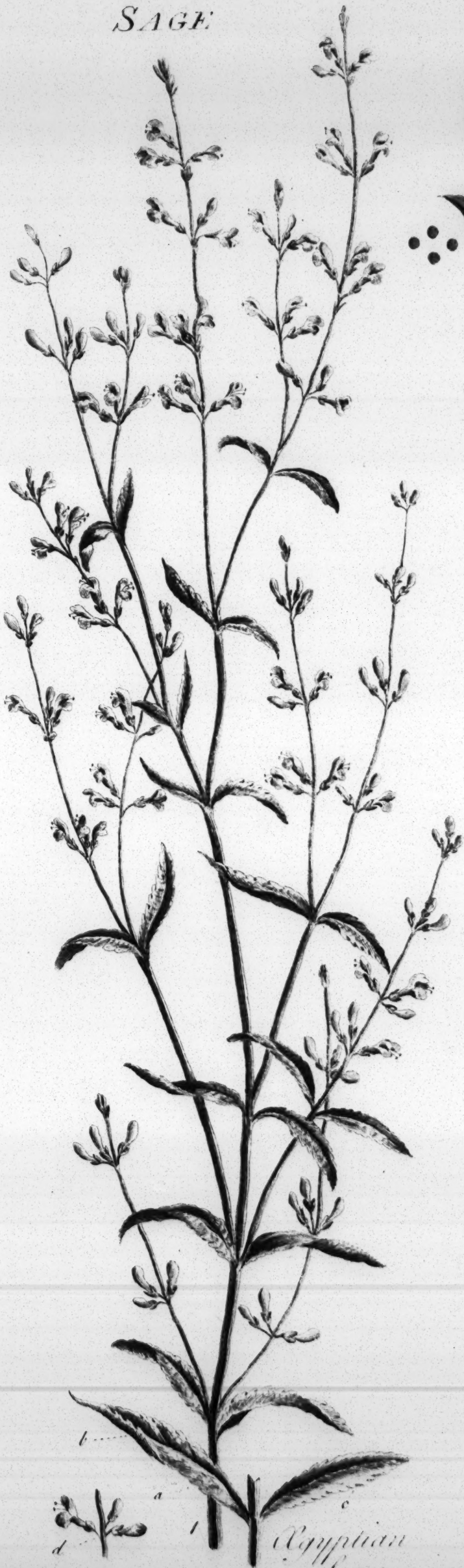
Fastweed

Morina



SAGE

SALVIA



Egyptian Sage



Cretan Sage



SAGE
2

SALVIA



Common Sage

Apple Sage



SAGE

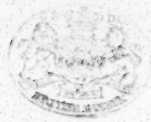
SALVIA

3



1
Dentate
Sage

2
Autumnal
Sage



SAGE
4

SALVIA



Green-headed Sage

Spotted Sage



SAGE
5

SALVIA



Forest Sage



Syriac Sage



Bloody Sage



Meadow Sage



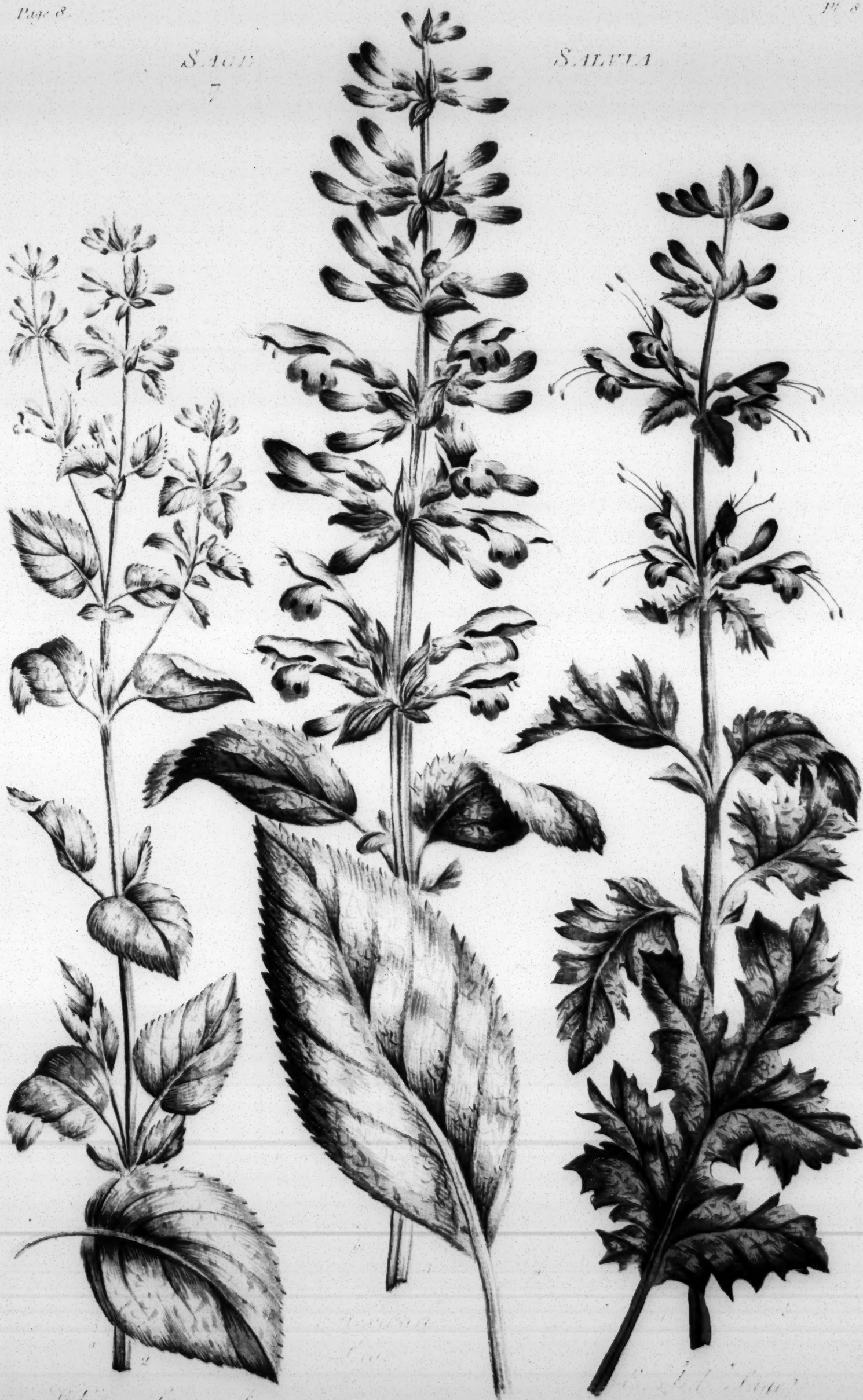




SAGE

SALVIA

7



White Sage

Rosemary

Claret Sage



SAGE
8

SALVIA



2
Celestial
Sage

1
Two coloured Sage

3
Sticky

Sage



SAGE

SALVIA

9



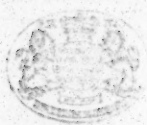
Canary Sage

Scoradonian Sage



Golden Sage

Crimson Edged Sage



SAGE
10

SALVIA



Wedgy Sage



Acetabulate Sage



Prickly Sage



Orrall Sage



SAGE

11

SALVIA



Buckshorn
Sage

Mullin Sage



SAGE
12

SALVIA





SAGE

13

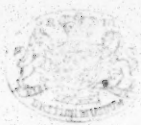
SALVIA



1
Naked Sage



2
Drooping Sage

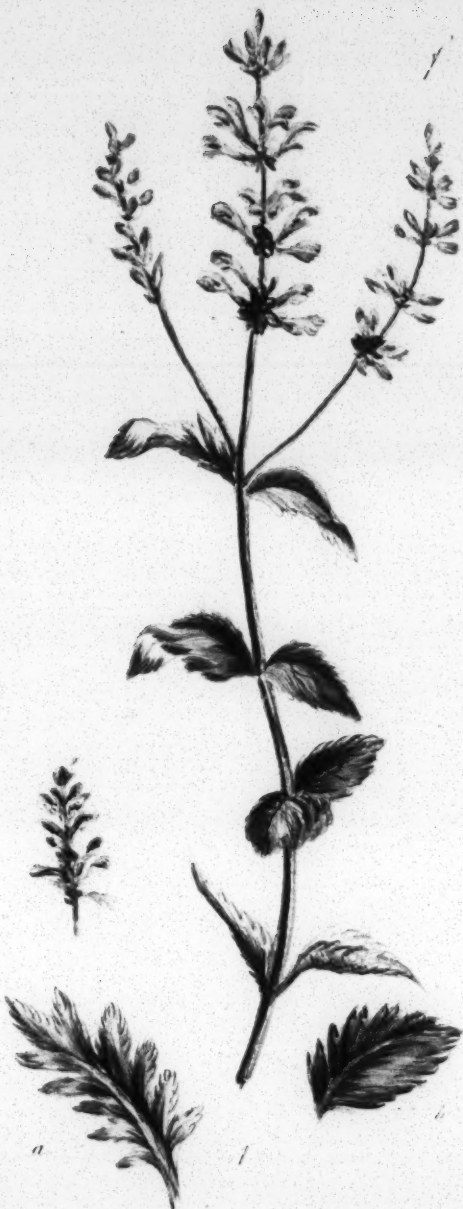


SCULL CAP

SCUTELLARIA



Generic Character



Oriental Scutellaria



Alpine Scutellaria



Hop Scutellaria





Canada Scullcap



Hooded Scullcap



Spear-headed Scullcap



Petty Scullcap







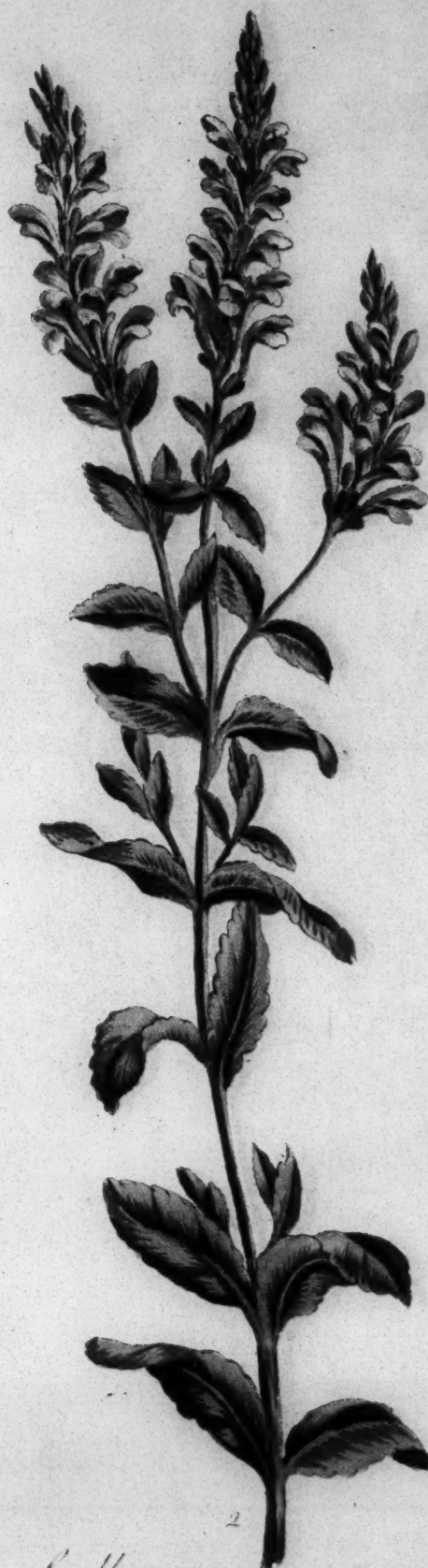
SCULL CAP

SCUTELLARIA

4



Streamy Scull cap



Fily Scull cap







1817

Indian Vandy Scullcap

Giant Scullcap

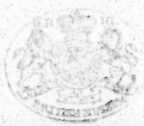
Cretan Scullcap

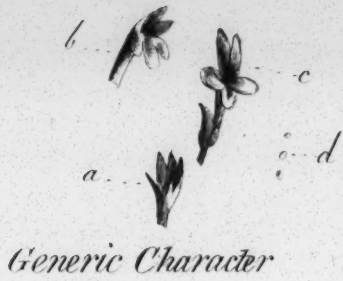


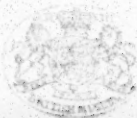


Hairy Scull cap

Scutellaria palmeri











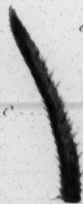
THYME
3



a



1 c
Steady Thyme



2

Villous Thyme



b



3

Goats Thyme



d

2



Basil

Ocimum



Egg Basil

Honey Basil

Long stalked Basil





Clave Basil



Varly Basil



Petty Basil

6

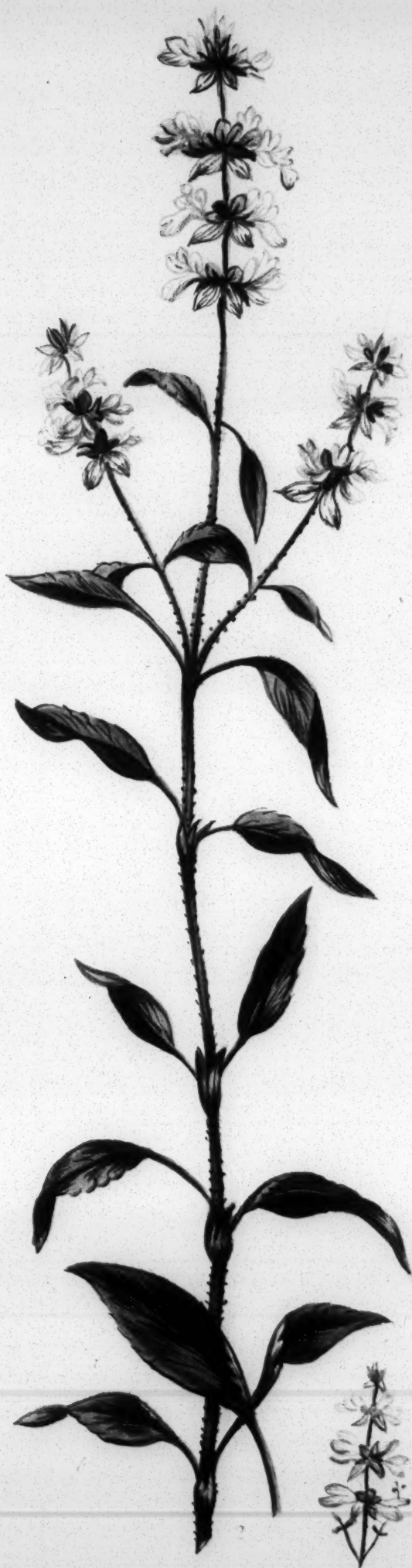


BASIL
3



Basile officinalis

OCIMUM
3



Ocimum sanctum



BASIL

4

OCYMU



Thin spik'd Basil

Mint Basil

Magerum Basil



SELF HEAL

PRUNELLA



Oval Self heal



Sagged Self heal



Eyelashed Self heal



LONGTHREAD



Oblique Longthread

TRICHOITEMA



Lined Longthread

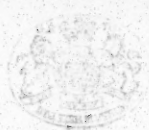




Dracopis
Dracopis

Dracopis
Dracopis

Dracopis
Dracopis



DRAGONS HEAD

DRACOCEPHALUM

2



Open Dragon's Head

Austrian Dragon's Head

Russian Dragon's Head



DRAGONS HEAD

DRACOCEPHALUM

3



Noble Dragons Head

Siberian Dragons Head

Moldavic
Dragons Head



DRAGONS HEAD

DRACOCEPHALUM



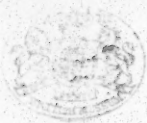
Downy Dragonhead

Shielded Dragonhead



Hanging Dragonhead

Betonic Dragonhead





Generic Character



1
Egyptian Origanum



2
Cretan Origanum



3
Sipylean Origanum



ORIGANY
2

ORIGANUM



Square Origanum



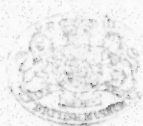
Smyrna Origanum



Heracleotic Origanum



Common Origanum



ORIGANY
3



Origanum

ORIGINUM



Syrian Origanum



Marian Origanum



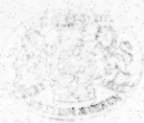
Margerom Origanum



CLINOPODE

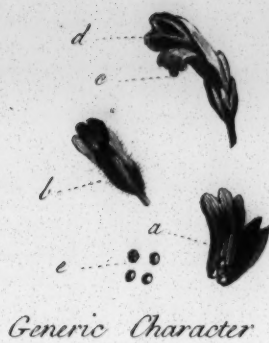
CLINOPodium





MOUNTAIN HYSSOP

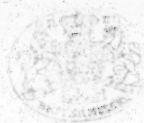
THYMBRA



Spiry Mountain Hyssop



Tufty Mountain Hyssop





Generic
Character



Fuchsian Nettle Baum

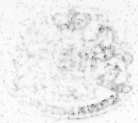
WERWAND
PHRYMA



Generic
Character



Florida Werwand



BAUM

MELISSA



Generic
Character

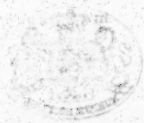


Garden
Baum



Calamint Baum

Great Flower'd Baum



BAUM

2

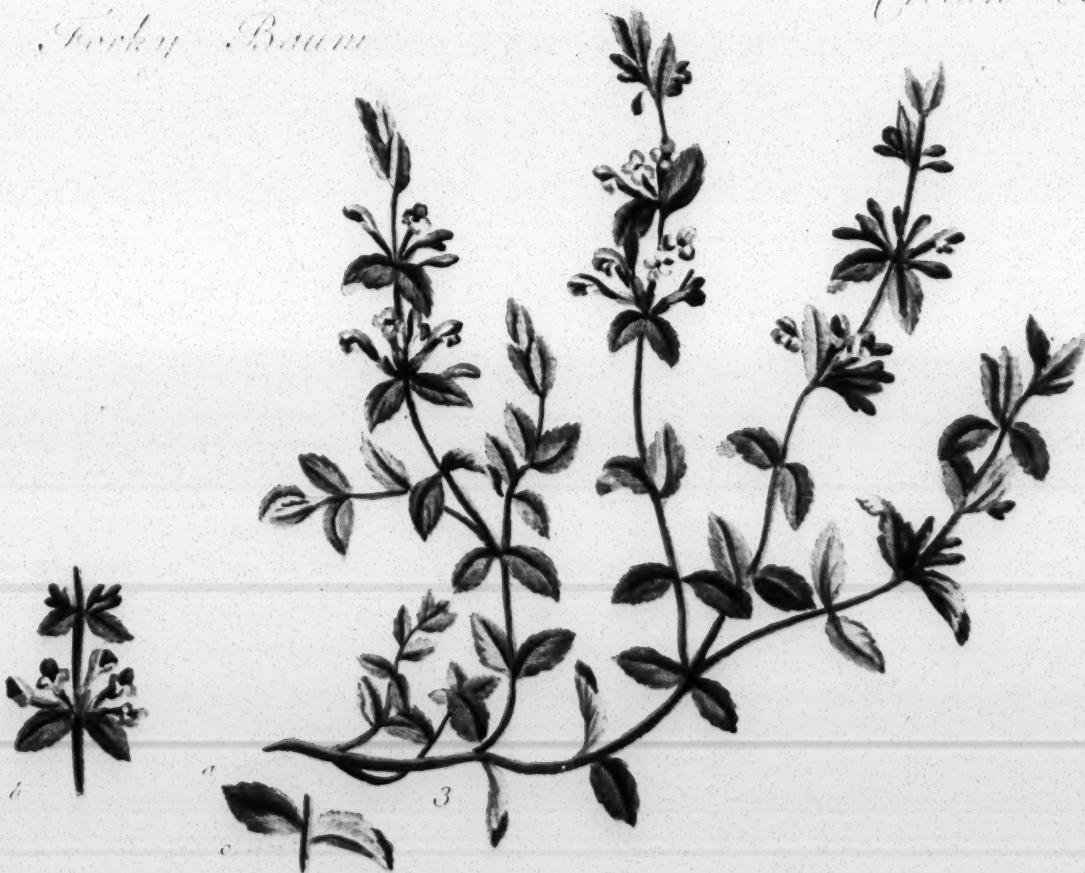
MELISSA



Turkey Baum



Cretan Baum



Woody Baum



CLAREWEED

HORMINUM



Generic Character



Hearted
Clareweed



Oval
Clareweed



PRASINE

PRASIUM



Greater Prasine



Lesser Prasine



WATER HOARHOUND

LYCOPUS



AMETHYST AMETHYSTEAE



Common Water Hoarhound



Trifid Amethyst



Virginian Water Hoarhound





FIELD BASIL

ZIZIPHORA



Headed Field Basil

Spanish Field Basil



Sharp pointed Field Basil

Oval leaved Field Basil





Bright Oswego Tea

Basil Oswego Tea



Pl. 17

OSWEGO TEA

2

MONARDA

Pl. 17



Vol. 17

1. *Plumosa Oswego Tea*

2. *Double Oswego Tea*

3. *Spicelust Oswego Tea*



CHILDWEED

COLLINSONIA



Yellow

Childweed



MOTHERWORT



Common Motherwort

LEONURUS



Baum-Motherwort





1. Tartarian Motherwort



Siberian Motherwort

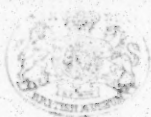
GROUND
IVY



Generic Character



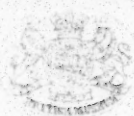
Common Ground Ivy



HYSSOP

HYSSOPUS





MINT

MENTHA

Generic
Character



Ear-Mint

Green-Mint

Long-leaved Horse-Mint



MINT

2



Round Horsemint

MENTHA



Curled Mint



MINT
3

MENTHA



1841

1841







MINT
5

MENTHA





IRONWORT

SIDERITIS



Canary Ironwort

Cretan Ironwort



IRONWORT
2

SIDERITIS



1
Syrian
Ironwort



2
Perfumate
Ironwort



3
Mountain Ironwort





Hoary Ironwort

Roman Ironwort

Hyssop Ironwort



IRONWORT

4



Scerdian Ironwort

SIDERITIS



Hairy Ironwort



